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TWELVE PAGES - ONE RIYAL

Calls him 'cowboy'

Arafat attacks Carter

BEIRUT, Feb. 2 (AP) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat has launched a strong verbal attack on U.S. President Jimmy Carter, terming him a "cowboy."

"We shall not allow Carter, the cowboy, and his forces to move freely in the Middle East," Arafat said Friday in a speech at a rally held here to commemorate the Dec. 15 assassination of two Palestine Liberation Organization officials in Cyprus.

"We will not allow Carter and his agents in the Middle East to impose the humiliating self-rule project on our Palestinian people in the Occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip," Arafat added.

Israel won the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip from Jordan and Egypt in the 1967 six-day war.

"The Middle East is not a meadow for Carter's horses," Arafat shouted, waving his fist for emphasis. An estimated 3,000 Palestinians and Lebanese leftist sympathizers chanted "revolution, revolution until victory or death."

"Our blood is the gunpowder that will explode in the face of Carter," (Egyptian President Anwar) Sadat and (Israeli Prime Minister Menachem) Begin," added Arafat. The cheering and clapping crowd chanted "down, down with the traitor (Sadat), long live the revolution."

The commando leader reiterated an old pledge that his forces will "blow up" the oil wells in the Gulf area in case of an invasion.

The PLO had accused "Israeli intelligence agents" of liquidating Samir Toukan and Abu Safwat in Nicosia, Cyprus last

December.

Contrary to expectations, Arafat did not attack Libyan leader Col. Moammar Qaddafi who closed down the PLO offices in his North African country and deported its representatives.

As Arafat spoke, the PLO issued a statement accusing Israeli border gunners of shelling several commando-controlled locations in Southern Lebanon.

The statement, distributed by the PLO-run news agency Wafa, said the alleged Israeli barrage was mainly directed against the Palestinian refugee camp of Rashidiyeh, 10 miles north of the Israeli frontier. No casualties were reported.

Rashidiyeh houses 13,000 Palestinian refugees registered with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA).

The statement said the barrage, which started shortly after sunset, spread later to include the market town of Nabatiyeh.

The inland town of Nabatiyeh, 12 miles north of Israel, houses the regional PLO command in the central-mountainous sector of the area.

Palestinian sources said commandos replied to the sources of "enemy fire."

Arafat arrived in Baghdad Friday night for talks on the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Iraqi News Agency said Saturday.

He would discuss with President Saddam Hussein "latest Arab developments and the conspiracies of Camp David, self-rule and Zionist attacks on Southern Lebanon," according to the agency.

In south Lebanon

Rightists shell commandos

NABATIYEH, Lebanon Feb. 2 (Agencies) — Tension mounted in this southern Lebanese market town as Israeli-backed Lebanese rightist militia gunners pounded Palestinian commando emplacements here Saturday, provincial officials reported.

The overnight bombardment inflicted heavy material damage on houses and plantations, but no casualty report was immediately available.

After a brief lull, rightist positions along the 59-mile "free Lebanon" border strip resumed artillery shelling of Nabatiyeh during the mid-morning hours.

They lobbed mortar shells into Palestinian refugee camps of Rashidiyeh, Al Buss and Borj Al Shemal, on the edge of the port city of Tyre, 80 kilometers south of Beirut.

Scores of local residents fled to safer towns northward and police sources reported that Nabatiyeh's main power station was wrecked during the mid-day shelling.

Witnesses said that Israeli gun positions beyond the border strip also unleashed "barages of artillery shells" on scattered hamlets about the southern regions.

Six villages near here, some 18 kilometers north of Israel's border, were "badly hit" by rightist and Israeli shelling Friday night and unspecified number of villagers were injured, but no fatalities were reported, officials said.

The southern border strip is controlled by rightist militiamen and army deserters loyal to Lebanese army renegade Maj. Saad Haddad.

Supplied and supported by Israel, Haddad has vowed to liberate all of Lebanon from the Palestinians, the Syrians and also has dismissed the 6,000 strong U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) as too inept to check runaway leftist gunmen in the southern regions.

Haddad placed his forces on full alert last week after the Syrians began pulling their troops out of the coastal region and concentrating them in the Bekaa Valley.

The Syrians said they feared an Israeli attack.

Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman said on Wednesday the Israeli army had taken certain unspecified steps to counter a possible threat on the northern border with Syria.

Palestinian Commando Chief Yasser Arafat said in Beirut that Weizman's statement signaled that Israel was preparing for a

military strike against south Lebanon.

"Joint forces" of the commando-leftist Lebanese alliance here returned the fire, slamming artillery and mortar shells into the border enclave, officials said.

The Palestinians were said to be beefing up their positions in southern Lebanon in anticipation of an Israeli onslaught. Rightist sources said the commandos were reinforcing leftist-held areas around the central sector of southern Lebanon.

The UNIFIL forces came to Lebanon in early 1978 to disengage Israeli invasion divisions and Palestinian forces, before overseeing the Israeli forces' withdrawal from the stricken south.

In areas well north of the U.N.-policed southern regions, a 22,000-man Syrian army has been guarding a 38-month civil war armistice between Lebanon's influential Christian militias and the Palestinian-leftist Lebanese coalition.



King Khaled

SR 23,560,000 donated for Afghan fighters

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Feb. 2 — Saturday's donations for Afghan freedom fighters have brought the total to SR23,560,000.

The second list of contributions, which amounts to SR2,560,000 — was donated by poor men, children, women and worshippers as well as by companies and the rich, sources said.

The contributions indicate a positive nationwide response to King Khaled's appeal for support of the Muslim's fighting Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Director General of the Department of Scholarly Research, Ruling, Propagation and Religious Guidance Sheikh Abdul Aziz bin Baz said Zakat could be given to aid the mujahadeen. This action raised the status of the donation to that of charity given by Muslims annually.

Zakat is based on a rate of two-and-a-half per cent of a Muslim's wealth, and is one of the five fundamental pillars of Islam. The ruling (fatwa) also makes it possible to pay the Zakat before it is due time in the fasting month of Ramadan.

The donations are remitted to a number of bank accounts opened by a committee authorized by King Khaled and placed under the leadership of Prince Salman, governor of Riyadh.

The latest donations ranged from SR150,000 to SR10.

Economic support included

U.S., Pakistan negotiate military package

ISLAMABAD, Feb. 2 (Agencies) — The United States Saturday began negotiating long-term links with Pakistan which is pressing for an increase in U.S. military and economic aid after the Soviet intervention in neighboring Afghanistan.

The talks between President Jimmy Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and Pakistan's military ruler, General Zia Ul-Haq, were aimed at establishing an enduring commitment, U.S. officials said.

Pakistan wants to upgrade a 1959 defense agreement to a substantive treaty and to ensure that U.S. pledges of military and economic aid would not be subject to political changes in Washington.

Brzezinski handed General Zia a letter from President Carter before the talks began. Pakistani sources said it contained an American promise to help Pakistan against any Soviet threat.

Before the talks began, the American said that a proposed \$400 million economic and military aid package was not negotiable. Pakistan had earlier rejected it as insufficient.

The United States has already proposed raising extensive aid for Pakistan from a consortium of friendly foreign countries, particularly Saudi Arabia. Brzezinski will visit Riyadh on his way back to Washington on Monday.

The presence of military and financial experts at the talks underlined the dual

nature of the support Pakistan hopes to get from the United States.

A U.S. military team which is to assess the state of the Pakistan armed forces and its requirements will remain in Pakistan after Brzezinski leaves.

Although the Americans said the \$400 million package was not negotiable, usually reliable sources said follow-up aid either from the United States or the planned consortium was likely to be discussed at the talks.

Pakistan has said it needs several billion dollars to build up its neglected western front with Afghanistan and shore up its faltering economy.

Brzezinski and Christopher are the highest-ranking U.S. officials to visit Pakistan since the American embassy in Islamabad was burned last November by a mob of Pakistani Muslims incensed by an Iranian allegation that the United States was behind an attack on the Grand Mosque in Mecca.

But that incident, and U.S. fears that Pakistan may be trying to produce its own nuclear bomb, appear to have been thrust into the past by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The administration officials indicated that any aid to Pakistan would be given unconditionally, implying the Americans were now prepared to turn a blind eye to Pakistan's nuclear progress.

"Our concern over nuclear developments is as great as ever," one said, but he hinted that concern would not stand in the way of the aid program. President Carter cut off all aid to Pakistan early last year because he believed it was using its nuclear research program to try to explode an atomic device.

"We see a different relationship with Pakistan — an enduring and long term commitment," an official said.

Pakistan shares a 1,200-mile border with

Afghanistan, and Zia has expressed concern that his nation is vulnerable to an attack by the estimated 100,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

Arms negotiations between the United States and Pakistan have prompted expressions of concern in India, which has fought three wars with Pakistan in the past 33 years. But sources in New Delhi said the Indian government nonetheless has been slow to respond to a standing U.S. offer to sell India new sophisticated military equipment.

The equipment, understood to include components of aircraft and missile guidance systems is described as high technology, in contrast to the arms being offered neighboring Pakistan in the wake of the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.

Turkey prepares 'war instructions'

ANKARA, Feb. 2 (R) — Turkey Saturday ordered military instruction for all children from the age of seven "to meet the requirements of an all-out war."

Announcing the unprecedented move, the state radio said it was aimed at "protecting the Turkish republic against all kinds of assault, to reinforce the innate consciousness of national defense among our youth, to meet the requirements of an all-out war."

Neither the radio nor a written version of the measures in Saturday's official government gazette elaborated on what was meant by an "all-out war."

The announcement was the strongest hint of military influence in Turkey since the armed forces chiefs last month issued an ultimatum to the politicians to stop bickering in the face of political and economic crises.

India seeks boost in relations with Russia

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2 (R) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi Saturday sent a message to Soviet Premier Alexi Kosygin expressing the hope that the extensive cooperation between India and the Soviet Union would be developed further.

The message was sent on the 25th anniversary of Indo-Soviet cooperation and in advance of the arrival here on Feb. 12 of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Gromyko, one of a long line of visitors to New Delhi since Mrs. Gandhi assumed office

last month, is expected to have detailed discussions with her on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and its impact on the region.

After her election Mrs. Gandhi said that India did not support the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan but, repeating Moscow's assertion, she said that Soviet troops were sent at the request of the Kabul government.

She told the Indian parliament last Thursday that she was disturbed by Western reaction to the Soviet intervention and that India would try to defuse the crisis.



HONORED: Crown Prince Fahd and Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky on their way to dinner given by Prince Fahd Saturday.

Fahd, Kreisky open talks on relations today

By a Staff Writer

RIYADH, Feb. 2 — Crown Prince Fahd and Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky open talks Sunday on bilateral relations, developments in the Middle East and securing supplies of Saudi Arabian oil.

Prince Fahd welcomed Kreisky to the Kingdom Saturday and later held a dinner in his honor.

Austria and Kreisky have been more prominent in Middle Eastern political affairs than in trading with Saudi Arabia. Kreisky last year caused a furor in Israel by coming out in firm support of the rights of the Palestinians. Next week the International Socialist Union of Social Democratic Parties meets in Vienna, and Kreisky is expected then to hold talks with Shimon Peres, the Israeli Labor Party leader.

Kreisky is accompanied by a 24-man delegation in which Austrian business interests are heavily represented. Until now Austrian economic relations have relied on exporting more than on project help, but it is known that Vienna is anxious to penetrate further into the Saudi Arabian market.

In particular, there is great interest in an Austrian bid on the construction of the water transmission pipeline from the Jubail II desalination plant to Riyadh. Bids closed last week. An Austrian consultancy firm, ILF International of Innsbruck, designed the pipeline.

Sunday afternoon Kreisky will be taken to the Ministry of Planning, where he will meet

the minister, Sheikh Hisham Nazer.

Kreisky arrived in Saudi Arabia after a five-day official visit to India which he said helped him gain a better understanding of India's position on Afghanistan.

"I am very grateful to (India Prime Minister) Mrs. Indira Gandhi that she explained to me the situation of India...and I am leaving New Delhi having a much better understanding of the real situation," Kreisky told reporters at Delhi airport before departing for Riyadh, according to the Associated Press.

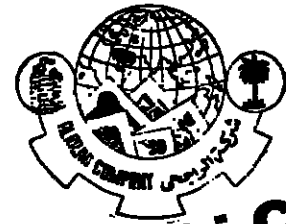
India has criticized the United States for its plans to rearm Pakistan in the face of the Soviet intervention in neighboring Afghanistan. Mrs. Gandhi has expressed fears that U.S. weapons could be used against India by Pakistan.

Kreisky also said that he held discussions with Indian opposition socialist leaders, and described the talks as "very informative."

Kreisky's visit was preceded by those of British foreign secretary Lord Carrington, U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

"We...in Austria...are precisely on the demarcation line between the European West and the European East, so we are very familiar with problems," Kreisky, a socialist, added.

The Austrian statesman, who spoke at the ongoing conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, said the industrialized nations must be more open-minded toward the needs of the poor.



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Aide calls for system to preserve oil revenue

DAVOS, Switzerland. A Saudi Arabian official has called for a new system of investing surplus oil revenue. Otherwise, he said, high lifting levels could not be guaranteed for ever.

Addressing a symposium of 500 top European businessmen, Abdul Aziz Al-Dukhail said Saudi Arabia might decide to reduce oil production "because it is more profitable to keep oil in the ground than to invest oil revenues."

Dukhail, advisor to the Ministry of Finance and National Economy, where he was an assistant deputy minister, said the return on oil left in the ground as an investment is higher than that obtained on investments made in industrialized countries, including the United States.

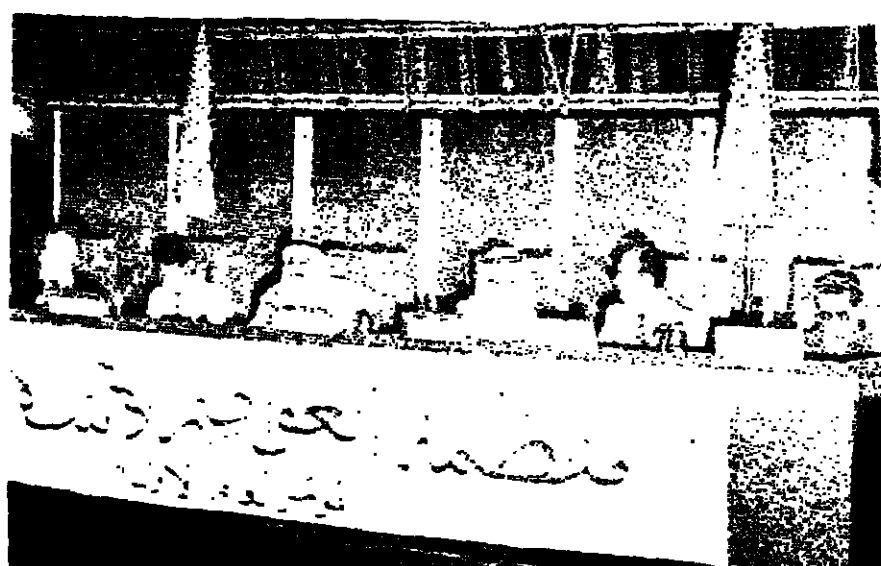
Because of "political considerations," Saudi Arabia has so far been producing too much oil and selling it at too low a price, he said. He gave no indication of when Saudi Arabia might decide to reduce output.

He said, however, that any reduction in liftings was unlikely to come in the near future. One way to try to prevent it ever happening was Western governments and businessmen to come up with schemes that offer "investment instruments" giving a higher long-term yield than the profits to be made by the expected rise in oil prices.

Such instruments, he said would also be a convenient way for oil-importing countries to buy oil now and pay later.

Dukhail said Western attempts to secure their vital oil fields by exhibiting military strength before the Soviet Union would be "counter-productive."

He said the only way to ensure undisturbed oil supplies is to help the oil exporters become "strong from within."



CONFERENCE: Participants in the Islamic Cities Conference in Mecca last week. Mecca Mayor Abdul Qader koshak, who chaired the conference, is third from the right.

'First serious efforts'

Official lauds Gulf TV festival

RIYADH, Feb. 2 (SPA) — Dr. Abdul Aziz Khoja, deputy information minister and head of the Gulf Television Organization, Saturday said the Gulf Television Production Festival held in Kuwait last week was a success. It was the first of its kind.

He added that the success will be reflected in the programs of all television stations in the area. It marked the start of serious efforts to develop television as an information medium.

He said that television should be mobilized to serve Arab society and enlighten, nationalize the area. Meetings like the festival helped improve the efficiency and standard of television.

A dialogue took place during the festival on the standard and quality of Gulf television production.

He described the festival as a regular event during which the production of the area's television stations was presented. There are

also contests among those stations as an incentive to improving local production and bring them further into line with the customs and traditions of the area, based on Islam.

He said that Saudi Arabia won the first prize in religious programs with its program *Majlis Al-Iman, or Encounters on Faith*. It won the third prize in drama, thanks to the works of Abu Musameh.

Saudi Comment

By Ahmad Hamad Al-Yahya
Al Bilad

It is fashionable these days for thousands of families to hire domestic help from abroad. This includes maids, drivers, gardeners, and watchmen. It is not clear whether the motive is real need for their services or simply to keep up with the Joneses.

Mrs. X demands a maid and driver just like her neighbors while Mrs. Y goes to work and asks her husband for a maid to take care of the baby.

When a friend of mine grew rich he hired or bought a cabin by the Creek and then went on to build a house in Hada, the cool hill station near Taif. He was just like the others who had grown rich a little earlier. So he had to hire two watchmen while his neighbor had to hire a driver because his son is now a secondary school student and does not want to drive his brothers and sisters any more.

There are many examples of this new behavior. It is oneupmanship and keeping up with the Joneses.

This can have grave consequences for development, as well as for our way of life, as long as we continue to fill up our homes with outsiders who belong to altogether different

New Khobar hospital to be used by KFU

DAMMAM, Feb. 2 (SPA) — The Ministry of Health has agreed to turn the new Alkhobar hospital into a school of medicine attached to King Faisal University until the university has its own hospital.

Dr. Muhammad Said Al-Qahtani, the rector of King Faisal University here, said Saturday that five new hospitals are being set up by the ministry in various areas in Saudi Arabia.

He added that the university will run and maintain the hospital for a renewable period of five years. The hospital will start work with 200 beds during this year. That number is expected to reach 381 next year.

Qahtani said that 20 per cent of the beds in the hospital will be given to cases referred to the hospital by the Eastern Province's Higher Medical Commission.

The hospital, he emphasized, will follow scrupulously the ministry's instructions regarding curative and preventive medicine and first aid.

He also said that the university will provide all necessary advanced equipment for diagnosis and therapy, especially for cancer, radio-therapy, cardiology, neurology, cosmetic surgery, osteopathy, ophthalmology and intensive care cases.

Qahtani said the university will also look after the scientific standard of students of the new health institute in Damman. It will prepare and organize regular training and educational courses at the hospital, for health workers designated by the ministry.

In a separate development, *Al Riyadh* reported Saturday that Prof. Hong Tchin-sin, the head of surgery of National University

For teaching

Hospital in Taipei, will arrive in Saudi Arabia Friday.

He will be accompanied by another surgeon from the hospital. They represent an advance party, and the two men will later be

joined by a team of Chinese specialists on heart surgery to work in the Kingdom.

In March, the team will go back to China to be replaced by another team to serve in various hospitals in the Kingdom.

And capital increase

SFD to study \$175m aid

JEDDAH, Feb. 2 — Saudi Arabia is to consider making \$175 million available in project assistance to developing countries.

Al Riyadh reported Saturday that the Saudi Fund for Development has completed feasibility studies on the projects under consideration, and the Fund's board will meet shortly to discuss them. The meeting will be chaired

by Sheikh Muhammad Abu Al-Khail, the minister of finance and national economy. It will also discuss increasing the capital of the Fund.

A Fund technical team will meanwhile leave for Pakistan in two weeks for talks on financing development projects. Agreement in principle on funding was reached during President Zia's visit to Saudi Arabia last month.

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Low and medium cloud will cover the western and north-western regions.

Winds will be moderate and easterly to south-easterly in the central and western regions. They will become active occasionally, causing sand haze.

Seas will be light to moderate. Saturday's temperatures (maximum).

minimum in centigrade).

Mecca	32	20
Jeddah	30	23
Riyadh	17	05
Dhahran	17	06
Medina	25	12
Taif	22	12
Jizan	30	23
Hail	18	03
Turair	13	-2
Arar	13	-3
Jouf	13	-1
Abha	20	06

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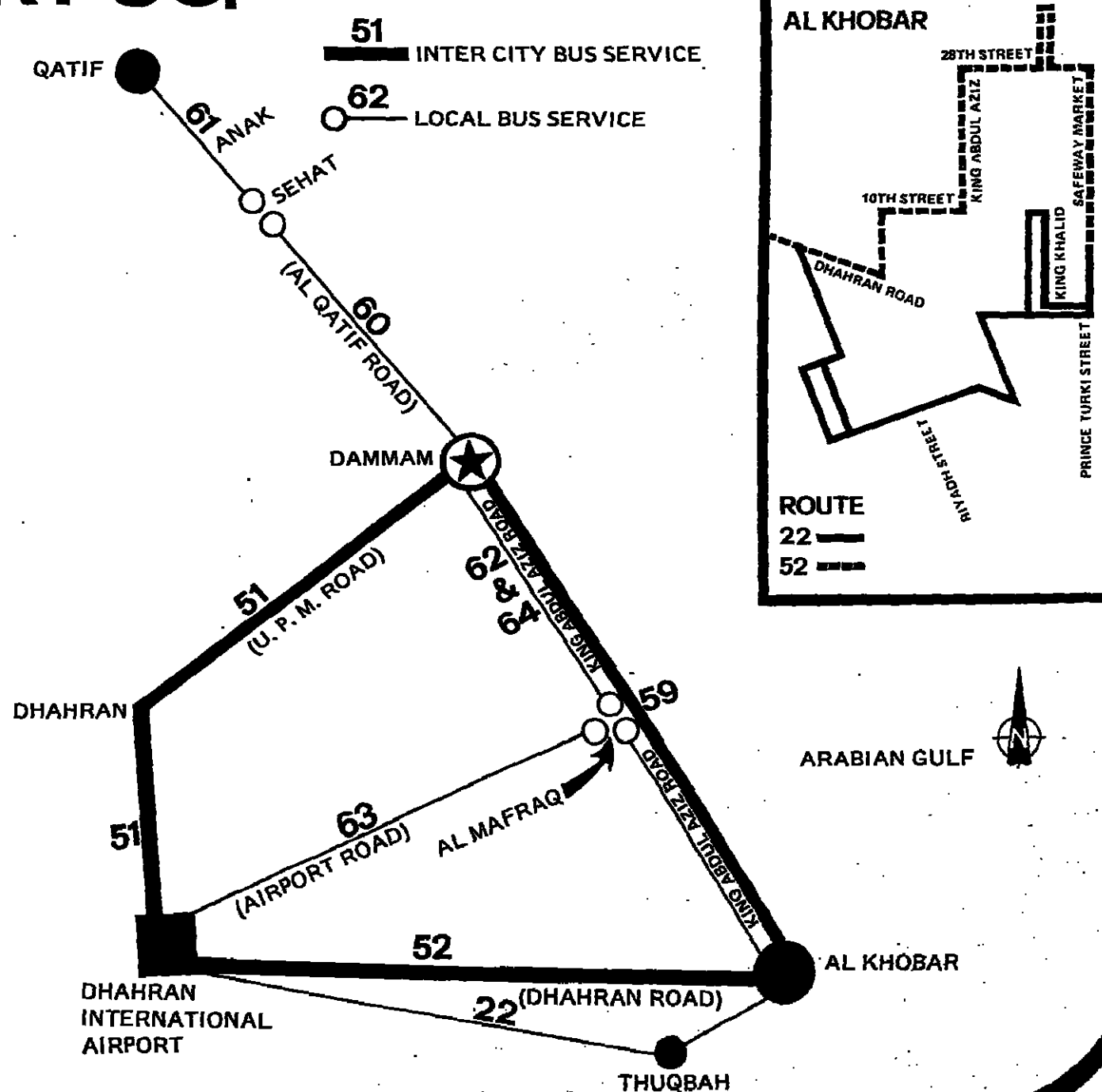
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- ROUTE 61 SEHAT — QATIF VIA ANAK (6:00 AM TO 10:00 PM)
- ROUTE 62 DAMMAM — AL MAFRAK VIA NATIONAL GUARD (5:00 AM TO 11:00 PM)
- ROUTE 63 DHAHRAN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT — AL MAFRAK VIA SOUK MARKET (5:00 AM TO 11:00 PM)
- ROUTE 64 DAMMAM — AL MAFRAK VIA STADIUM (5:00 AM TO 11:00 PM)
- ROUTE 65 AL-KHOBAR — AL MAFRAK VIA NORTHRUP COMPOUND (5:00 AM TO 11:00 PM)

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Lauds Carter Doctrine

Egypt defense chief backs U.S. military role in M.E.

CAIRO, Feb. 2 (Agencies) — Egyptian Defense Minister Kamal Hassan Ali says the Carter Doctrine of defending U.S. interests in the Middle East by force if necessary will effectively warn off the Russians and will not lead to a superpower confrontation.

"I am comfortable with it because it gives a sign that the Soviets have to stop...and no longer enlarge occupied territories in other countries," Ali said in an interview with a panel of journalists based in Cairo. The interview was conducted Thursday for broadcast by Cairo Radio on Saturday.

"I think there will be no confrontation as long as the other power (United States) shows its willingness to defend the Arab countries and to defend its interests," Ali said.

"Of course, I think the reason for the interference of the Soviets (in Afghanistan) is the unwillingness shown by the United States for quite a long time to support more of the countries of the region," he added.

His statement echoed a speech by President Anwar Sadat last Monday in which he said the United States was the main source of security in the area. The combined remarks make Egypt the only Arab country so far to approve of a more muscular U.S. role in the area.

President Carter announced the firm U.S. position on any new Soviet advances following Moscow military intervention in Afghanistan to overthrow one leader and replace him with one more to the Kremlin's liking.

The doctrine covers more directly the oil-producing countries of the Gulf, but Egypt has pictured itself as being an indispensable Western ally in the defense of the region.

It has offered facilities to the United States, and American airborne command planes

recently conducted exercises with the Egyptian Air Force.

Ali indicated the planes had left Egypt but added that "it is feasible" there will be further such exercises.

"It is clear that the Soviets are trying to implement the old strategy, to reach warm water ports and the oil fields," said Ali. "The Russians will need more oil by 1985 so it could be expected that it will try also to reach this region."

One of the chief Soviet threats, Ali claimed, is directed at Iran, which borders Afghanistan. "But the threat is, or will be, directed to the Arab countries also. So, this is one of the main directions where the U.S. can offer its help to Arab countries."

Ali, who is also commander-in-chief of Egypt's 350,000-man armed forces, confirmed that the United States had offered to sell Egypt advanced F-16 fighter jets and M-60 tanks. He said that negotiations with the U.S. would continue to determine the numbers of F-16 fighters and M-60 tanks the U.S. would provide.

"It is too early to define the exact numbers but I hope it will be enough to meet the demands of Egypt in defending itself against any aggression and to fulfill Egyptian responsibilities toward Arab countries," Ali said.

The general did not say how much the package would cost, but in the past he has spoken of \$5 billion in U.S. military credits over five years, and Western military experts here have confirmed this figure as a minimum.

Asked whether American military advisers would be coming to Egypt following the arms deal, Ali said: "Whenever necessary we send Egyptians to the U.S. for training. Experts are needed here only for new equipment and for maintenance then they go back. Not too many experts are needed."



Kamal Hassan Ali

Fateh vows to thwart autonomy

BEIRUT, Feb. 2 (R) — Fateh, the leading Palestinian commando movement, has called for stepping up the struggle against what it termed the conspiracy of self-rule for the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

The Palestine news agency Wafa said Friday the call was made at an emergency meeting of Fateh's revolutionary council attended by commando leader Yasser Arafat and other leaders.

Discussions covered "latest developments of the situation on the local, Arab and international levels."

"The council concentrated on the situation in occupied territories in the light of the American plot to impose the self-rule conspiracy on the Palestinian people instead of their enjoying national independence in a free state," it said.

The council "stressed the need to step up the struggle against the self-rule conspiracy and rally closer around the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)."

The meeting took place as talks were being held in Israel between Israeli, Egyptian and U.S. representatives on Palestinian autonomy.

Iraq wants N bomb for peaceful use

BEIRUT, Feb. 2 (R) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein was quoted in an interview published Friday as saying that Iraq wanted atomic power but not for military purposes.

Replying to a question on foreign reports that Iraq was trying to produce a nuclear bomb, Hussein told the Paris-based weekly magazine *Al-Wakeel Al-Arabi*: "What we are interested in for the time being is to acquire the necessary technical know-how and have the ability to use atomic power for peaceful purposes..."

"All those trying to cast doubt on Iraq's position are well aware that there is a long way to go for Iraq before it can use atomic power for military purposes. They are also aware that Iraq's current plans are not based on possessing atomic power for non-peaceful purposes," Hussein said.

Iraq has concluded agreements with several states, including France, to acquire nuclear reactors for peaceful use.

Hussein said Iraq viewed the introduction of nuclear weapons into the Middle East as extremely harmful and serious.

His country's stand at the United Nations had always been in support of a world ban on the use of atomic power for military purposes.

"It is on these grounds that we are raising at the U.N. the question of preventing the Zionist entity from using atomic power for military purposes," he said.

Greece, Cyprus in accord on island future

ATHENS, Feb. 2 (R) — Greece and Cyprus are in full agreement on the future handling of the Cyprus issue, Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs George Rallis said in Athens Saturday.

Speaking to reporters after talks with visiting Cypriot Foreign Minister Nicos Rolandis, Rallis said the exchange of views had been useful.

"We agreed" on the further handling of the Cyprus issue as Mr. Rolandis outlined it on behalf of the Cypriot government," he said.

Rolandis, arrived in Athens earlier Saturday on his way to New York to see U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. He will later visit London for talks with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington.

Rolandis said his discussions aimed to prepare ground for the resumption of intercommunal talks on the dispute between Greek and Turkish Cypriots broken off last summer. The island's two communities have been bitterly divided since Turkey occupied nearly 40 per cent of Cyprus following a coup which toppled Archbishop Makarios in 1974.

Replying to reporters questions, Rolandis said Cyprus had abstained from the United Nations General Assembly vote on the Afghanistan issue last month in protest at the lack of interest shown by the international community in the Turkish invasion and occupation of northern Cyprus.

"While we suffered injustice with 30,000 foreign troops in our territory we are called to show interest in other interventions. I consider this to be a contempt for our problem and an offense to the feelings of our nation," Rolandis said.

Bourguiba's wife leads national unity march

TUNIS, Feb. 2 (Agencies) — Wassila Bourguiba, wife of the Tunisian head of state, Friday led a march of national solidarity through the southern town of Nefta, near Gafsa, the scene of bloody clashes in which 41 persons died last Sunday.

Demonstrations were organized throughout the country to protest against the events in Gafsa, which was attacked by a raiding guerrilla band.

Demonstrators demanded punishment for the raiders and a break with the Libyan regime which the government has accused of harboring and training the guerrillas.

Tunisia Thursday expelled the Libyan ambassador and recalled its own ambassador from Tripoli in protest at the raid.

Tunisian Prime Minister Hadi Nouria said Friday calm had returned to Tunisia after what he called the Libyan-inspired attack on Gafsa.

Interviewed by Radio Monte Carlo, Nouria said the 30 rebels who attacked the small mining town 530 kilometers south of Tunis had counted on increasing their number with sympathizers in the town and had hidden arms throughout the area.

"They chose Gafsa because it is near the border (with Algeria) and they wanted to get us into a quarrel, directly or indirectly, with Algeria, having transited their men and arms through Algerian territory," he said.

"We asked an acceleration of deliveries of arms and material that we had ordered from the United States," he said.

Nouria said France dispatched naval vessels to patrol the waters of Tunisia. The French also provided three military transport planes and two helicopters to ferry Tunisian troops and weapons to Gafsa, he said.

Gafsa is a phosphate mining town of 30,000, many sympathetic to Tunisian labor leaders sentenced to long prison terms after being convicted of stirring up bloody riots in Tunis on Jan. 26, 1978.

Numeiri re-elected as chairman of SSU

KHARTOUM, Feb. 2 (R) — Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri has been unanimously re-elected as chairman of Sudan's Socialist Union (SSU) for another three-year term.

The SSU is Sudan's only political organization and Numeiri's re-election took place at Friday's session of the SSU general congress.

After his re-election, Numeiri said he would revise the country's political and executive leadership, an obvious hint that he was likely to reshuffle the cabinet.

Polisario Front threatens all-out desert offensive

By Robin Lustig

WESTERN SAHARA, Feb. 2 (OFNS) — Polisario guerrillas fighting for independence in the Western Sahara are confident that they can survive against the most sophisticated modern weaponry available to Moroccan forces.

After shooting down two Moroccan Mirage fighters in the past few weeks, Polisario leaders are threatening an all-out offensive to seize control of the remaining heavily fortified garrison towns which are virtually all that remain of the desert territory still in Moroccan hands.

Despite Moroccan claims that new tactics have succeeded in wresting control of the desert from the Polisario, it is clear that the rebels can still move with impunity across vast stretches.

On a journey covering several hundred miles with Polisario guerrillas last month, I saw no evidence of a Moroccan military presence other than the burnt-out remains of tanks, munitions trucks and other vehicles.

At Lebouirate, a former Moroccan frontier town captured by the Polisario last August, all that remains of a garrison of 1,500 men is a scattering of charred military vehicles and a few rotting bodies lying in the drifting sand.

The Western Sahara was handed over by Spain in 1975 to be administered jointly by Morocco and Mauritania. The Polisario, which seeks to establish an independent Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic, stepped up its war and last year Mauritania pulled out.

The Sahrawis' self-confidence and navigational instincts are certainly impressive. On our gruelling journey we travel-

led without compass, maps or radio.

At night we slept beneath the stars as temperatures fell to below zero. The guerrillas took it for granted that we would not be disturbed by the Moroccans, even though we were only 25 miles from Zag, a garrison town which has been the scene of bitter fighting in the past three weeks.

The Polisario Front, heavily backed by Algeria and Libya, is waging a propaganda war as skilled as its war on the ground. Groups of selected journalists are periodically invited to accompany the rebels on forays into the desert and to interview Moroccan prisoners captured during Polisario raids.

The Moroccan pilot of one of the Mirages shot down in December almost certainly by a Soviet-made SAM-7 heat-seeking missile, was put on show two weeks ago beside the wreckage of his plane. Maataoui Mahjoub, 35, told me: "I was on a mission to Zag to help take the pressure off our men who were under attack by Polisario forces when I was shot down."

The Polisario propaganda effort is aimed at convincing the world and especially the United States, which is pledged to provide more arms for Morocco — that the cost of the continuing war is simply too great for that country's economy to withstand.

But it is also clear that the new, more aggressive Moroccan military strategy is taking a heavy toll of the Polisario's limited resources of manpower and material.

The rebels control the empty wastes of the desert while the Moroccans hang on to the population centers and main garrison towns.

50 military aircraft

Algeria hits U.S. aid to Morocco

ALGIERS, Feb. 2 (R) — President Jimmy Carter's plans to supply 50 military aircraft to Morocco are being treated in the Algerian press as likely to lead to a dangerous internationalization of the Western Sahara conflict.

So far the government has made no public comment on last week's State Department announcement that the U.S. intends to sell 20 F-5s fighters, six anti-guerrilla planes and 24 combat helicopters to Morocco at a cost of \$235 million.

But the local press has expressed surprise at what it called the odd logic of selling arms, while alleging that they would help a negotiated settlement of Morocco's four-year-long war in Western Sahara against Polisario guerrillas backed by Algeria.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State

Harold Saunders told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in Washington on Wednesday that the Carter administration believed the arms sales would contribute to a negotiated settlement.

The Algerian news agency, APS, said that when President Carter first announced his intention to sell aircraft to Morocco last October, the same argument was used.

It said that King Hassan then promised to attend a special meeting of the Organization of African Unity on the Western Sahara in Monrovia, but he did not turn up.

"Today Washington says it will sell not only helicopter and reconnaissance planes but also F-5s. This logic is undoubtedly one of escalation, involving risks for peace in the Western Sahara and in the whole region," it added.



KABUL: A Russian soldier on patrol passes an Afghan villager and his donkey on a lonely mountain road near Kabul.

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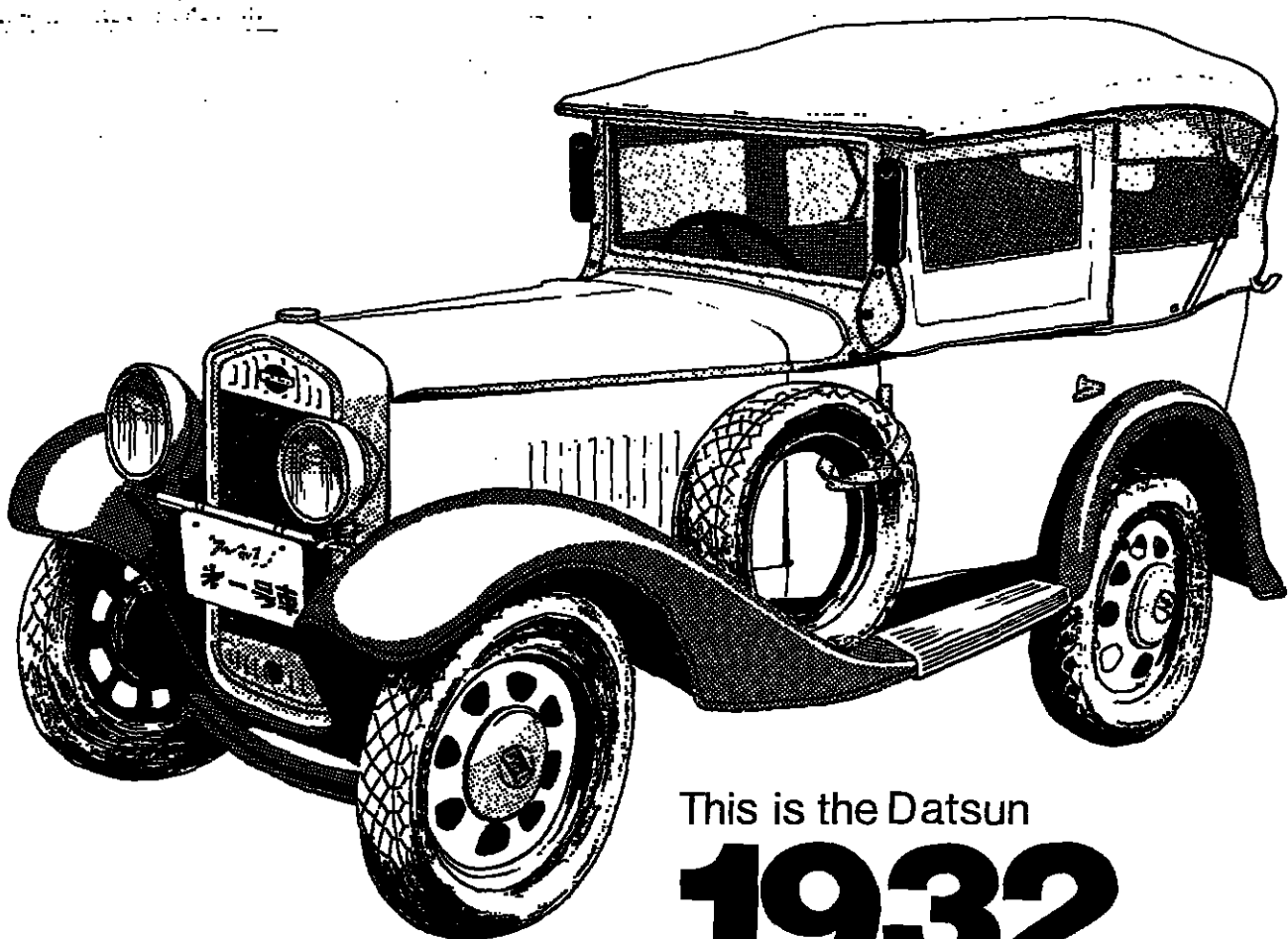
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50th anniversary speech

Vietnam leader lauds Communist victories

BANGKOK, Thailand, Feb. 2 (AP) — Vietnam vowed Saturday to "close ranks with the Soviet Union" in struggles against the United States and China as Hanoi's full leadership gathered to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Vietnamese communist party.

In a speech broadcast live from Hanoi the party's secretary, Le Duan, lauded the party's

leadership for what he said was the defeat of the French, the Americans and the Chinese and for helping the Cambodians overthrow the regime of Premier Pol Pot.

"We have overcome many ordeals and difficulties over the past half century. We are now a leading people of the world," Le Duan said.

The Voice of Vietnam, monitored here, said all of Vietnam's top leaders gathered in the square which was festooned with flags, banners and portraits of Marx, Lenin and Vietnam's deceased revolutionary hero and party founder, Ho Chi Minh.

In his speech, Le Duan ticked off a list of achievements which he said included heating the wounds of war in Vietnam, joining the Soviet-led Comecon bloc and the United Nations and "steadily stabilizing our people's daily lives."

"As for our lofty international obligations, we must close ranks with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries in our struggle against imperialism headed by the United States," Le Duan said.

"We must frustrate all the dark schemes of the Peking reactionary rulers, our immediate enemies, who are pursuing a hostile policy against us and retaining their policy of aggression against our nation."

Tensions between Vietnam and China erupted into open warfare last year and negotiations between the two countries since have proven fruitless. China was increased by Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia a year ago and the Toppling of Peking ally Pol Pot.

Le Duan's speech was preceded by a short one from Truong Chinh, Chairman of the National Assembly.

Ministers Nguyen Duy Trinh, Le Thanh Nghi and Vo Nguyen Giap were among those present at the ceremonies.

East breaks Bonn contacts

BONN, Feb. 2 (R) — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said that Communist East European countries were calling off high-level contacts with Bonn in order to conceal differences in their ranks over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Warsaw pact states held widely differing opinions on the Soviet action last December, Schmidt said in a television interview.

"The Soviet Union wants to avoid direct talks so that the various opinions do not become clear," he said.

The chancellor's remarks came after a string of cancellations or postponements of Eastern European contacts with West Germany in the past week.

West Germany wished for a planned summit this year between Schmidt and Soviet Leader Leonid Brezhnev in Moscow, a government spokesman said.

Two days ago, Schmidt and East German leader Erich Honecker postponed a summit planned for early this year.

West German ministerial trips to Warsaw, Moscow and Prague in coming weeks have been called off.



STRETCHING OUT: The first of Britain's Royal Air Force C-130 Hercules transports to be 'stretched' has been completed at the Lockheed Plant at Marietta, Georgia. The aircraft are 15 feet longer than the original, and plans call for 30 additional models to be built.

Dutch plan arrangements for crowning new queen

THE HAGUE, Feb. 2 (R) — The Dutch cabinet discussed the complex arrangements for the formal abdication of 70-year old Queen Juliana and the investiture of her daughter, Crown Princess Beatrix.

The queen said Thursday that she would hand over the throne on April 30.

Invitations will be extended to many foreign heads of state and royal families to attend the inauguration in Amsterdam of Princess Beatrix, who is 42, a spokeswoman for the Dutch royal household said.

Queen Juliana explained her sudden decision to abdicate by saying she was growing too frail to handle the arduous tasks of

monarchy.

She said she would step down on her 71st birthday after a reign of more than 31 years.

Officials said no date had been fixed for the investiture although the princess, eldest of four daughters of Juliana and her husband Prince Bernhard, would become queen as soon as her mother signed the instrument of abdication.

According to court sources, the investiture will take place in Amsterdam's recently restored 14th century gothic Nieuwe Kerk (New Church) in May. The Dutch sovereign is never actually crowned — the symbolic regalia of state are left on a table beside the monarch during the installation ceremony.

Gunmen carry off survivor of Spanish embassy blaze

GUATEMALA CITY, Feb. 2 Guatemala (AP) — About 15 armed men have raided a Guatemala City hospital and carried off the lone survivor of about three dozen peasant protesters caught in a fire that earlier swept through the besieged Spanish embassy hospital employees reported.

It was not known whether the abductors who acted Friday were comrades of the badly burned man or members of Guatemala's right-wing "Death Squads," which allegedly have carried out hundreds of killings and kidnappings of anti-government Guatemalans.

The fire broke out at the embassy Thursday when a firebomb was hurled after police

attacked in an attempt to drive out peasants who had occupied the offices two hours earlier. The occupation was to protest what the peasants said was government repression of their people in northern Guatemala.

Guatemalan authorities said 39 persons were found dead after the blaze in the two-story building was put out — 32 protesters and seven persons they held hostage, five of them embassy staff members, and a former Guatemalan vice president and former foreign minister who happened to be in the embassy when it was seized.

The tragedy led Spain to break diplomatic relations with the military government of this Central American nation.

Kennedy warns of war hysteria

BOSTON, Massachusetts Feb. 2 (AP) — Senator Edward M. Kennedy, declaring "There is a war hysteria in this country," said he strongly opposes unilateral military action by the United States in the Gulf.

In a television interview, Kennedy accused President Jimmy Carter of playing politics with foreign policy by refusing to debate him and by giving the 90-day-old Iranian crisis as his excuse.

Kennedy is battling Carter for the democratic nomination and the chance to win the general presidential election in November. Of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan,

Kennedy said, "I think it's serious. Of course it's a serious crisis. But I think there's a war hysteria in this country now, and it has been built up."

Kennedy did not directly accuse Carter of seeking to whip up a frenzy.

When asked about a statement by presidential envoy Clark Clifford in India, Kennedy declared, "I'm strongly opposed to unilateral action by the United States in that part of the world. We do have vital interests and they must be secured, but that kind of talk, I think, is getting us very close to a war type of hysteria."

Spain puts anti-terror units in disputed Basque region

MADRID, Feb. 2 (R) — The Spanish government is sending special anti-terrorist squads to the Basque province after the bloodiest single guerrilla attack in the region's recent turbulent history.

It also appointed a lieutenant general to spearhead its drive against Basque separatist guerrillas.

Gunmen believed to be Basque separatists Friday ambushed a convoy and killed six paramilitary guards in an attack carried out with military precision. The attack raised the death toll in political violence in the Basque region this year to 24.

Government spokesman Josep Melia announced after a cabinet meeting Friday night that Lt. Gen. Jose Saez de Santamaria,

regarded as an expert in anti-terrorist warfare, would be given authority over all anti-guerrilla forces in the region.

He also said special squads were being sent to reinforce the armed police and civil guards. They would include a unit from the Special Services Group (GEO), which is closely modeled on British and West German commando forces.

Friday's ambush raised fears of a right-wing backlash. The neo-Fascist "Spanish Armed Groups" (GAE) threatened to kill four nationalists for every policeman or military officer murdered by separatists. The GAE claimed responsibility for a bar bomb explosion which killed four people in Bilbao last month.



MAKESHIFT MEAL: Peking University students take their meals standing up, strolling round, or squatting on dirty concrete floors because the dining facilities are inadequate. With a wall poster at rear proclaiming 'To Win Greater Victory' these students eat their meal near piles of potatoes and onions.

Mainland Chinese question values of socialism, ideals

PEKING, Feb. 2 (AP) — Some young Chinese are questioning whether socialism is the only road to happiness and why poverty still exists here after years of slogans about Communist ideals, a Chinese newspaper disclosed.

The questions showed up in the *Workers' Daily* in a new column dealing with "How to be a young worker of ideals and accomplishment."

"Some people say," We have been practicing socialism for 30 years and living standards are still very low. Some non-socialist countries have high living standards. This shows that socialism and communism are not the only roads to a happy life. I'll follow whatever road can bring an improved life and more money," the column said.

It also mentioned questions about corruption, crime, degenerate morals and special privileges in a socialist society, and what use ideals were when getting ahead seemed to depend more on luck than hard work.

Some of the questions came from young workers' letters printed along with the column.

One said, "With ideals, it's work, get money, eat, and without ideals, it's still work, get money, eat. Having ideals doesn't matter. We have shouted about Communist ideals for many years, but our country is still so poor, and the people's lives still so hard. It's really a case of distant water not quenching a nearby thirst."

The question of confidence has been seen in the press frequently in recent weeks. Some commentators have blamed the "mental scars" on the 10 years of chaotic rule by the party radicals purged in 1976. But all have said the reversal of the radicals' policies clear the way for confidence and advance.

Another letter in the *Workers' Daily* said China's earlier generation of revolutionaries had suffered for a better life for future generations. So some now feel it would be going against their wishes to insist on the same hard struggle now.

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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1980

Arab News Sports

PAGE

Aussies hit 155 for one in Test

MELBOURNE, Feb. 2 (AP) — Australia made a sound start in its first innings of the third Test against England at the Melbourne Cricket Ground Saturday.

They were 155 for one at close of play, in reply to England's first innings total of 306.

The not out batsmen were opener Bruce Laird on 63 and Ian Chappell on 53. Australia's only wicket to fall was that of Rick McCosker, easily caught by Ian Botham at silly-mid-on for 33 off the bowling of left arm spinner Derek Underwood.

England was dismissed shortly after lunch when Dennis Lillee had England vice-captain Willis superbly caught by Australian skipper Greg Chappell at first slip.

Willis, who had made four, was Lillee's 201st Test wicket.

Earlier Lillee, who finished the innings with six for 60, bowled John Lever for 22 with a delivery that pegged back his leg stump. Scores:

England first innings 306 all out

G Gooch run out	99
G Boycott c McEwen b Dymock	44
W Larkins c G Chappell b Pascoe	25
D Gower lbw Lillee	0
P Willey lbw Pascoe	1
D Botham c Marsh b Lillee	8
M Broadley not out	60
R Taylor b Lillee	23
B Underwood c Chappell b Lillee	3
J Lever b Lillee	122
R Willis c G Chappell b Lillee	4
Extras (b-2 lb-2 nb-14)	17

Fall: 116, 170, 175, 102, 177, 192, 138, 242.
Bowling: D Lillee 33.1-9-60-6, Dymock 28-6-54-2, A Magill 35-10-4-0, Bunting 49.1 mins. Overs: 128.1.

Australia first innings 155 for one — close

R McCosker c Botham b Underwood	33
B Laird not out	63
I Chappell not out	53
Extras (b-3, nb-3)	6
Fall: 1-52.	

Bowling: J Lever 11-4-30-0, I Botham 13-3-45-0, R Willis 11-4-17-0, D Underwood 17-8-36-1, P Willey 6-21-0.
Batting time: 217 mins. Overs: 58.

Kite ties Edwards for Monterey lead

PEBBLE BEACH, California, Feb. 2 (AP) — Tom Kite, one of golf's more consistent performers but seldom a winner, fought his way to a two-under-par 70 and tied long-shot David Edwards for the second-round lead Friday in the Bing Crosby National Pro-Am.

Edwards, 24, a former National Collegiate champion now in his second year of PGA tour activity, finished with a 69 and matched Kite's 136 total for two rounds, eight under par. Both leaders played their second round at Spyglass Hill.

Jack Nicklaus, who started his comeback on a hopeful note with a first-round 69, blew to a 76 and a 145 total.

The next two rounds will be played at Pebble Beach for Kite, who has played most of his career in the shadow Texas teammate Ben Crenshaw, and Edwards, who once served as a tour caddy for his older brother Danny.

Jerry Pate, who had shared the first-round lead with Kite, had to drop a 50-foot birdie putt on the last hole to stay within a stroke of the top spot. He had a 71, also at the intimidating Spyglass, and was tied with Steve Melnyk at 137. Melnyk shot a four-under-par 68 at Cypress Point.

The format calls for the two-man pro-am teams, many of the amateurs show business celebrities, to play one round on each of the three courses before the field is cut for the final round at Pebble Beach on Sunday.

Australian David Graham, the PGA champion, shot a 70 at Pebble Beach and was alone at 138, two shots back with two rounds to go.

Dr. Gil Morgan, a former World Series of Golf winner, had a 69 at Pebble Beach and was at 139.

For violence

UEFA bans Welsh international

BERNE, Feb. 2 (R) — Welsh International Byron Stevenson has been banned for four-and-a-half years from all European soccer club and national team competitions for striking an opponent during a match against Turkey last November.

The European Football Union (UEFA) Control and Disciplinary Commission has decided to suspend Stevenson, a Leeds United defender, until July 31, 1984, a UEFA official said Friday. The commission imposed a heavy penalty because the attack occurred off the ball, and the Turkish player was seriously injured, he added.

Romanian referee Constantin Ghita sent Stevenson off the field after the incident, which happened during a European soccer championship qualifying tie at Izmir last Nov. 21, which Turkey won 1-0.

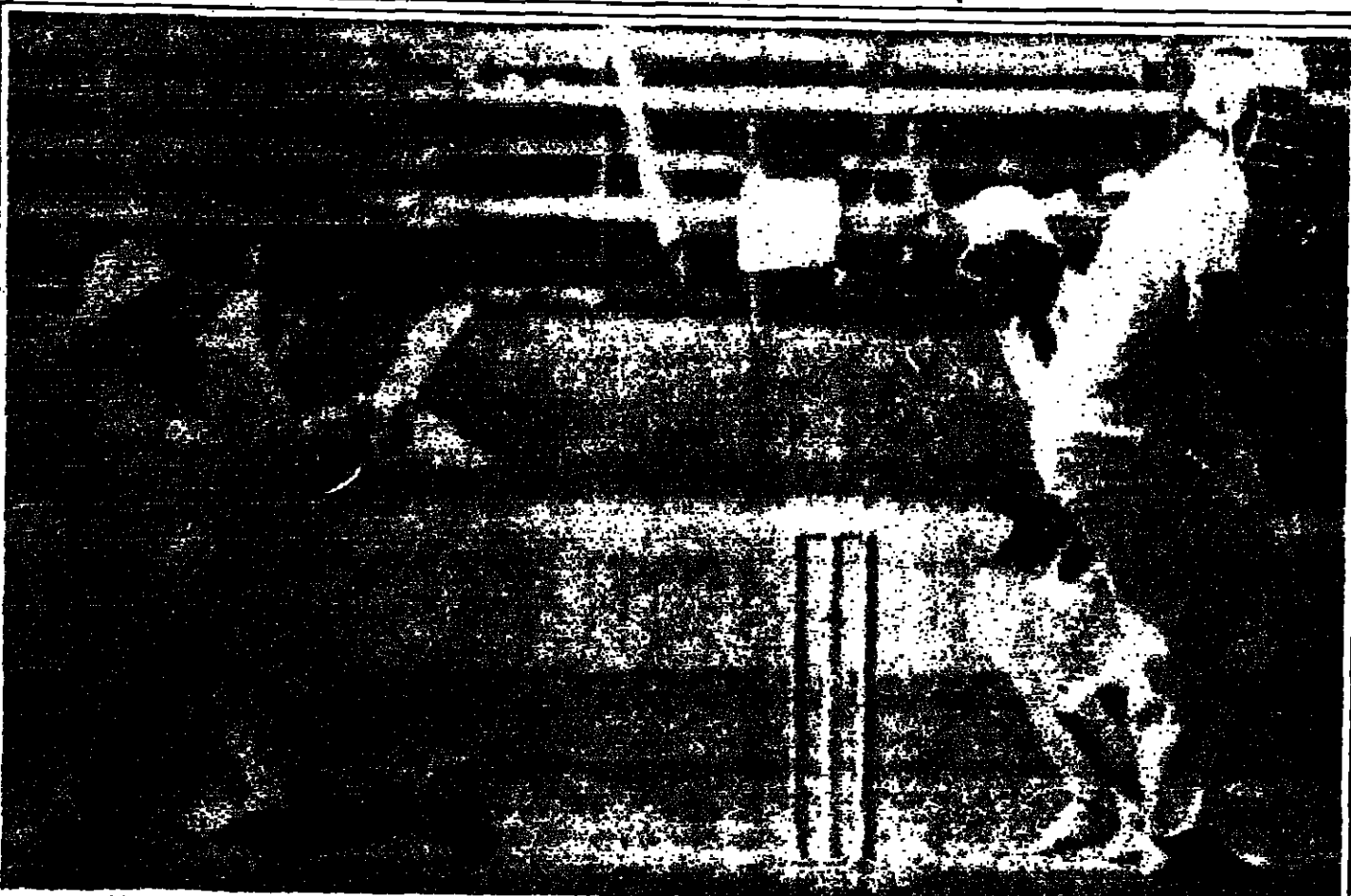
A UEFA announcement said Stevenson punched the Turkish player in the face, injuring him so severely that he had to have an operation.

The four-and-a-half year ban on the Welshman was the second highest suspension ever imposed by UEFA in a player, UEFA added.

UEFA also suspended East German defender Konrad Weise for four national team matches and Dutch forward Tschen La Ling for three such games after a clash between them in a European soccer Championship match on the same day.

Soviet lifters triumph

MOSCOW, Feb. 2 (R) — The Soviet Union completed a 3-0 victory over the United States in their free-style wrestling series by beating the Americans 6-3 in Tashkent Friday.



HIT: Graham Gooch spins around after being hit in the chest from a drive by Trevor Chappell during the New South Wales and England game in Canberra last week.

In decision over Scanlon

Aces take Tanner through in Richmond

RICHMOND, Virginia, Feb. 2 (AP) — Second-seeded Roscoe Tanner used 16 service aces for a 6-7 (7-5), 6-4, 6-4 decision Friday night over unranked Bill Scanlon in the quarterfinals of the 15th annual Richmond Tennis Classic.

Later matches sent third-seeded Guillermo Vilas of Argentina against John Sadri, top-seeded John McEnroe against sixth-seeded Wojtek Fibak of Poland and Victor Amaya against Johan Kriek of South Africa in a battle of unseeded players.

Tanner, the left-hander with the big serve, needed two hours to dispose of Scanlon, and 10 of his aces came in the first set, which he eventually lost on the 7-5 tiebreaker when Scanlon, after winning the first three points, took the last two points with the score tied.

In both the second and third sets, Tanner got the only service breaks in the third game. Scanlon double-faulted at break point in the third set.

Tanner fell behind love-40 on his own serve in the final set but ran off five straight points, two with his 15th and 16th service aces.

In Seattle, Washington, Chris Evert Lloyd, who has said a tennis tournament here will be her last for a while, advanced to the semifinals Friday by defeating West Germany's Sylvia Hanika, who retired in the second set.

In other play, Tracy Austin defeated Virginia Ruzici of Romania 6-2, 6-4. Austin won the first set easily but had to overcome Ruzici's 4-2 lead in the second set.

In Boise, Idaho, playing an aggressive serve and volley style, 21-year-old Roberta McCallum lifted herself into the semifinals at the Avon Futures of Idaho Tournament Friday with a 6-3, 6-4 upset win over Fifth-Seeded Renata Tomanova of Czechoslovakia.

McCallum now qualifies to play on the Avon Championship circuit, starting with next week's game at Los Angeles, along with other semi-finalists here.

McCallum will play Joanne Russell in Saturday's semi-final program while 19-year-old qualifier Rosalyn Fairbank meets Peanut Louie, who also started this week in qualifying.

A change in tactics helped Fairbank to her 4-6, 6-0, 6-3 victory over Dana Gilbert in the quarter finals.

Russell needed more than two hours to complete her 3-6, 6-4, 6-3 victory over Nancy Yeargin, while Louie needed just 45 minutes to knock out No. seven seed Yvonne Vermaak of South Africa, 6-2, 6-1.

None of the eight seeds made it to the semifinals. The finals will be played Sunday.

In Paris, world tennis officials have given a good reception to a plan to abolish the present zonal system in the Davis Cup competition, International Tennis Federation (ITF) President Philippe Chatrier said Friday.

Chatrier, speaking after a three-day meeting of the ITF's Committee of Management, said regional delegates had been asked to come up with possible amendments to the plan before the next committee meeting in Lucarno, Switzerland in mid-April.

The aim of the plan, which must be approved by the federation general assembly at its annual meeting in July, is to ensure that all countries still in the competition after the qualifying matches go into a single draw.

In minute detail

Undeterred by the boycott, Moscow plans for summer

MOSCOW, Feb. 2 (R) — The organizers of the Moscow Olympics are pushing ahead with plans for the summer Games, apparently unconcerned by the possible American-led boycott.

"It doesn't really seem to have sunk in yet that the Americans won't be coming," one Olympic attaché at a Western Embassy said.

So far there has been no official response from the Games organizing committee, headed by Deputy Prime Minister Ignaty Novikov, to the threat of a boycott by the U.S., and possibly other Western and Islamic countries as well.

The Moscow attitude seems to be that the campaign for a boycott over the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan is merely bluff.

"Of course the Americans will come," said one Moscow sports fan.

Whether this optimism will be justified or not will probably emerge in the next few weeks. If there is real concern in Moscow, the authorities are keeping it to themselves.

A Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan by Feb. 20, the deadline set by President Carter, is highly unlikely.

Another element which can probably be discounted is a Soviet counter-boycott of the Lake Placid Winter Olympics this month.

Preparations are in full swing for Soviet skiers, skaters and ice hockey stars to take part, and the Winter Games are likely to see a Soviet diplomatic offensive to head off the boycott threat.

As far as the Summer Games in Moscow are concerned, Western calls to shift them at less than six months notice have an unreal ring.

Since Moscow was awarded the 1980 Games by the International Olympic Committee in 1974, preparations have been gathering momentum, with nothing left to change and everything outlined in minute detail.

If anything, the Soviet Olympics seem likely to suffer from an excess of planning; something not unknown in the Soviet Union.

Under Novikov, the organizing committee has swollen into a small bureaucratic army mapping out everything from the flavour of ice cream in the Olympic village restaurant to the number of power points in the precinct center.

Organizers have calculated that altogether some 29,000 people will be shepherded around by the Olympic protocol service, on a minority of them athletes.

In addition there will be 1,550 guides and hostesses, 8,250 administrative staff, 17,15 technical and catering workers, and several hundred other officials.

Not included in these figures are the half million visitors who will be here to watch the games, about half of them foreigners.

On any given day about 200,000 visitors will be in Moscow.

Organizers of the games know that the size and complexity of the whole undertaking and the advanced stage of preparations makes the IOC powerless to order a switch of venue even if it wanted to.

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DANGEROUS INDICATIONS

The "specific steps" which Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman said the Israeli army had taken on the Lebanese and Syrian fronts are a dangerous indication of the real intentions of Israel.

The Israelis have maintained that the situation is normal, but world news agencies report huge massing of troops, movements of armored cars and more frequent flights of planes in Lebanese air space. It's impossible to conceal the truth longer from the whole world.

Weizman's statement is a recognition of mounting military tension in the Eastern and Northern fronts after the Israeli enemy became relieved that the situation was calm on the Western front.

Even more serious is Weizman's assurance that the massing of Israeli troops for a military operation will not jeopardize relations with Egypt. It's as if he had assurances from Cairo that it will not move in case fighting erupts on the other fronts.

All this makes observers believe that Israel might resort to force, while taking advantage of the preoccupation of the whole world, particularly the United States, with the Afghan and Iranian crises.

While reports from Beirut and Damascus indicate that the enemy might commit a new aggression, speculations differ on the scale and timing of such an act. Some observers think that a limited operation soon will take place in South Lebanon to reach the sources of the Litani river as a prelude to imposing the old, yet regenerated, settlement scheme. Others, however, don't expect an explosion of the situation before next spring.

In any case, the parties concerned are invited to brace themselves and try to foil the enemy's scheme aimed at annexing definitively Arab territories and Islamic shrines, especially since the negotiations on autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza are doomed to failure. This was confirmed yesterday by Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil on the eve of the ninth round of negotiations when he ruled out any optimistic signs, despite what was announced by Sol Linowitz, President Carter's envoy.

What we have seen is that the last ditch attempts, which precede the use of force, will consist mainly in laying traps to induce some Palestinian personalities to take part in the negotiations or at least separate Gaza from the West Bank.

But such attempts failed after Gaza Mayor Rashad Al-Shawwa said he rejected Linowitz's proposals and insisted on non-participation in the autonomy talks, on the grounds that the Palestine Liberation Organization alone was authorized to deal with anything pertaining to the Palestinian problem.

And so, the curtain will fall on the ninth round, or rather part of the tedious play, for a prelude to start new parts which will inevitably end up with a serious and radical development in the course that the Middle East crisis has so far taken.

reported that the Eritreans have turned down the Sudanese President's reported mediation in their dispute with the regime in Ethiopia. *Al Jazirah* frontpaged a report on the tense situation in South Lebanon and reported that the Egyptian government was seeking help from the International Monetary Fund. *Al Bilad* gave front-page treatment to the European Common Market's reported economic measures against the Soviet Union for its military action in Afghanistan. The front-page highlight in *Okaz* was the top U.S. defense officials' reported statement that the U.S. was not sure of its capability to repel Soviet aggression in the Middle East region.

The newspapers dealt with the escalating crisis in South Lebanon as a result of Israel's continuous strafing of the area. They also welcomed Austrian Chancellor Kreisky's current visit to Saudi Arabia. *Al Riyadh* warned against

By Michael Adams

These are crucial days for the peace and stability of the Middle East.

Last week, a milestone was passed in the unsteady progress toward a separate peace between Egypt and Israel. Diplomatic relations were formally established for the first time between these two old enemies and the border was thrown open — so that, even if traffic across it is still to be severely limited from now on it will be possible for Israelis to read Egyptian newspapers and for Egyptians — those of them who can read Hebrew or English — to see what the Israeli press is saying about them.

It ought to be a big moment and Menahem Begin's government in Israel clearly expects it to mark a fundamental change in the relationship between the two countries. In Egypt, however, there is no corresponding disposition to see this as a turning point in the long process of reconciliation. On the contrary, it is the reservations rather than the expectations that are uppermost in Cairo today.

It is one thing to have the *Jerusalem Post* on sale in Cairo — but Egyptians have to look very hard this week to see any other sign that anything has changed. There won't be an Israeli flag hanging outside an Israeli embassy in Cairo, because the advance team from the Israeli Foreign Ministry which has spent some weeks looking for premises has somehow been unable to find a suitable building available for the purpose. Instead, a couple of Israeli diplomats will have temporary quarters in Cairo's Hilton Hotel.

There won't be a flood of eager Israeli tourists either, for the substantial number of Israelis who have applied for visas (including enterprising businessmen as well as tourists) have found the Egyptians unexpectedly slow in granting them. Even the flights between Tel Aviv and Cairo, which Begin announced after his meeting with President Sadat in Aswan would start on Jan. 26, are unaccountably held up — and certainly not by the weather.

In short, the process of "normalization of relations" which was supposed to take such a significant leap forward last week, leading in a month's time to the exchange of ambassadors and the swift expansion of social, commercial and cultural relationships at every level between Egyptians and Israelis, has got off to a very dismal start. With mutual recriminations being more and more openly expressed on both sides, all the indications are that the Egyptian humorist was right who predicted that "normalization" would simply mean that Egyptians and Israelis went back to slanging each other as they used to do before Sadat embarked at Camp David on his lonely road to peace with Israel.

Japan spurns sanctions plea

By Donald Kirk

TOKYO — President Jimmy Carter's special envoy Philip Habib has encountered a stone wall of Japanese objections to any support of moves to impose sanctions on either the Soviet Union or Iran.

Habib, a former undersecretary of state and ambassador, who was sent here recently to explain the American position, left with nothing more concrete than assurances of "concern" and "understanding." He said after two days of talks that "the basic orientation of the Japanese government is to do its utmost in solidarity," but Japanese officials privately made clear their desire not to join any

nations being more and more openly expressed on both sides, all the indications are that the Egyptian humorist was right who predicted that "normalization" would simply mean that Egyptians and Israelis went back to slanging each other as they used to do before Sadat embarked at Camp David on his lonely road to peace with Israel.

Why should this be and what has gone wrong with the much trumpeted Camp David formula, which many Americans still see as the outstanding foreign policy success of Jimmy Carter's presidency?

The simple fact is that the Egyptians have now come round to the view — long held throughout the rest of the Arab world — that Begin's government has no intention of making the overall peace with the Arabs which was envisaged at Camp David; that the Israelis are only interested in a separate peace with Egypt which will leave them free to consolidate their hold on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan; and that the Americans lack the will to force Begin to keep his side of the bargain.

The essential ingredient in the bargain is the "full autonomy" for the Palestinians which was promised at Camp David. Most of the criticisms voiced by the other Arabs when Sadat signed the Camp David agreement (and the subsequent peace treaty with Israel last March) centered around their conviction that the provisions for Palestinian self-rule were inadequate and would not, even in the most distant future, satisfy the Palestinian claim to the right of self-determination.

Everything that has happened in the Middle East since Camp David has reinforced this conviction. Begin's declared intention to emasculate the concept of autonomy by retaining Israeli control over every important aspect of the life of the Palestinians, together with his government's persistence in establishing Jewish settlements all over the West Bank — in defiance of both the Egyptian and the American interpretations of the David agreement — has finally undermined even Sadat's confidence that the agreement could be made to work.

The other Arabs are waiting with interest, but with continuing skepticism, to see what Sadat will do in a situation which they foresee from the beginning of the Camp David process 16 months ago. Sadat's hope, which was shared by the Americans, that other Arab governments would come round to his point of view when they saw the agreement working, has not been fulfilled. Not only the hard-

kind of sanctions. "The possibility of the Iranian oil supply being stopped or declining by 10 per cent is totally inconceivable," said the Director General of the Economic Planning Agency, Keijiro Shoji, in response to a reporter's question on the day Habib arrived. "Our government should try very hard to prevent such an event."

"We want to be friends of all countries," said an official in the ministry of international trade and industry. "We have to consider our own basic interests."

Japan would want the United States to guarantee alternative sources of oil before considering a halt to imports from Iran. (OFNS)

Sadat's opportunity

line Arab states, but also the moderate government of Jordan and Saudi Arabia have refused to have anything to do with a "framework for peace" which they regarded as fraudulent; while no Palestinians inside or outside the occupied West Bank have shown the slightest interest in the autonomy proposal outlined at Camp David.

As if to reinforce Palestinian opposition to the autonomy proposal, the Israelis recently announced that the municipal elections due on the West Bank in April were to be indefinitely postponed. A spokesman for the Israeli military government explained the decision by saying that it would have been inappropriate to hold the municipal elections so close to the elections for the Palestinian autonomy council, which are due a month later. But no one now believes that the elections for the autonomy council will be held; no candidates have come forward, and the Egyptians and the Israelis are in total disagreement over the composition of the proposed council, how it should be elected and what powers it should exercise. The postponement of the municipal elections is widely interpreted as reflecting the fear of the Israelis that, if they were held, these elections would only strengthen the hold on West Bank opinion of the PLO, whose supporters would certainly sweep the board.

In this situation, with the Camp David peace process grinding to a halt, Sadat has an opportunity to improve his position in the eyes of a hostile Arab world. Since he signed the peace treaty with Israel in March 1979, he has been able to mark up some tangible gains: he has recovered two thirds of the

Egyptian territory formerly occupied by Israel, including the oil fields on the shore of the Gulf of Aqaba and the strategic area from which the Israeli forces withdrew last week and in which they had installed complex and expensive bases and listening posts. The price he was to pay for this was the "normalization of relations", now officially in effect but over which the Egyptians are ostentatiously dragging their feet.

The Israelis are very keen to go through with the normalization as a way of breaking out of the isolation in which they have lived for more than 30 years in the Middle East. But they too have been dragging their feet, equally conspicuously, on the aspect of the peace process which most interests the Arab world as a whole and over which the other Arabs are most critical of Sadat: the question of the rights of the Palestinians.

By digging in his heels now and refusing to go through with the exchange of ambassadors and all the other benefits of normalization to which the Israelis are looking forward, Sadat could lend substance to his claim that he remains the leading and most effective advocate of the rights of the Palestinians. If he does this, he will certainly catch Begin at a disadvantage, beset as the Israeli leader already is by a welter of domestic problems. Whether he can also restore Egypt's good name in the Arab world is more doubtful, but it looks worth a try — and the best way to achieve it would be by getting the Israelis to play fair on the issue of self-government for the Palestinians.

Uganda's tribes on rampage

By Alastair Matheson

KAMPALA — The rugged tribal country of Karamoja in northern Uganda could prove to be the Achilles' heel of President Godfrey Binaisa's government.

Since the collapse of Idi Amin last May, this remote area has lapsed into a total breakdown of law and order. Few soldiers of the Uganda National Liberation Army penetrated this far.

Most civil servants, including the few Ugandan policemen stationed in Karamoja, fled from the district at the end of last year and the semi-desert land is now in the hands of rampaging gangs of Karamojong nomads, who have exchanged their traditional razor-sharp spears for even more deadly AK-47 assault rifles.

Karamoja was one of the main escape routes for Amin's defeated troops as they fled north when Kampala fell. Some broke open the armory at Moroto barracks and stole large quantities of Soviet weapons and ammunition.

How those weapons subsequently fell into the hands of the Karamojong warriors is not known but it is surmised that some were exchanged for the thousands of cattle which the fugitive soldiers took to the Sudan.

Others may have been seized from isolated bands of Amin's troops, ambushed by the Karamojong, whose reputation for fearlessness stems from their

traditional pastime of cattle-rustling and tribal warfare.

In the past two months the chaos has worsened rapidly as famine has struck this district, where no rain has fallen for more than two years. To make matters worse, reports have reached Kampala that isolated groups of Amin's soldiers have been trying to regroup in the area and may be moving south.

Most men of the new Uganda army and police force are back in barracks being retrained. Until they are ready for duty, law and order are being maintained by a small force of police pensioners who have been recalled from retirement to assist the Tanzanians still in Uganda.

Foreign Minister Othman Alimadi traveled to Juba, the capital of southern Sudan, in December, where he persuaded the chief executive of southern Sudan, Joseph Lagu, to agree to move all Amin's troops to refugee camps well away from the border and to take away their arms.

This has led to an easing of tension between the two countries. As a result the road between Kampala and Juba has been reopened and civilian refugees are being allowed to return home.

Tanzania's President Nyerere has again come to the rescue by sending a fresh contingent of Tanzanian troops or paramilitary police to fill the vacuum in Karamoja. When I visited Jinja recently the force was disembarking from a Lake Victoria steamer, having just arrived from Mwanza. — (OFNS)

saudi press review

Al Medina led Saturday with U.S. presidential candidate Ronald Reagan's "strong attack" on President Carter's policy toward the security of the Gulf. In a headline splash, *Al Jazirah* said the Kingdom's relations with Austria were excellent, deep-rooted and based on common vital interests. The statement came on the occasion of Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's visit to Saudi Arabia. *Al Bilad* led with the Austrian leader's declaration that the establishment of a Palestinian homeland was a condition for peace in the region. The paper quoted him as saying that the Kingdom's balanced policy has earned international admiration. *Al Riyadh* played as its lead Tunisia's decision to submit a report on the events of Qafsa to the Arab League, while America's reported military support to Tunisia against Libya figured prominently in *Okaz*.

reported that the Eritreans have turned down the Sudanese President's reported mediation in their dispute with the regime in Ethiopia. *Al Jazirah* frontpaged a report on the tense situation in South Lebanon and reported that the Egyptian government was seeking help from the International Monetary Fund. *Al Bilad* gave front-page treatment to the European Common Market's reported economic measures against the Soviet Union for its military action in Afghanistan. The front-page highlight in *Okaz* was the top U.S. defense officials' reported statement that the U.S. was not sure of its capability to repel Soviet aggression in the Middle East region.

The newspapers dealt with the escalating crisis in South Lebanon as a result of Israel's continuous strafing of the area. They also welcomed Austrian Chancellor Kreisky's current visit to Saudi Arabia. *Al Riyadh* warned against

the explosive situation in South Lebanon, saying that the developments there have begun to assume new proportions because of the area's bombardment by Saad Haddad breakaway forces, which are being given full support by Israel. In a warning to Lebanon and all Arabs, the paper said Israel has massed its troops in the area while a large number of its forces have crossed into rural areas bordering occupied Palestine. Israel's escalation of war-like activities amid current political developments in the Arab and international situation is a move toward re-occupying the south, it said, urging the Arab nation to adopt a collective stance to be able to confront the dangers it faces.

Al Bilad welcomed Austrian Chancellor Kreisky's visit to Saudi Arabia, describing Austria as a friendly country and Kreisky as a personality considered important to the two blocs of the world. It

said the Austrian leader's visit would complement the phase of strong cooperation which would lead to a deeper understanding of mutual relations.

In a reference to Saudi Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan's visit to Austria last year, the paper said it was the beginning of strong cooperation between the two countries. It expressed the hope that Kreisky's visit to Saudi Arabia and his discussions with Saudi leadership would lead to further strengthening of bilateral relations and a better understanding of the Middle East issue.

In an editorial, *Al Nadwa* referred to the Egyptian Premier's statement on the introduction of a draft law to end the Egyptian boycott of Israel. It said that this measure would prove to be an official document in the hands of the Arab and Islamic states permitting them to implement their boycott of the Egyptian regime. With a view to checking Zionist

infiltration after the opening of borders between Egypt and Israel, the paper urged the Islamic and Arab states to intensify their boycott campaign against the Egyptian regime. It reaffirmed, however, that any sanction against Egypt would never aim at its Arab and Muslim people.

Commenting editorially on the Egyptian President's tirade against the Saudi Arabian leadership, *Al Medina* said he is only trying to divert the attention of the Egyptians from his ignoble crimes against Islam and Arabism and his attempts to establish a new axis among Egypt, Israel and the U.S.

While Saudi Arabia is preoccupied with its Islamic efforts to defend Islam and the Muslim homeland in Afghanistan and elsewhere, it leaves to President Sadat the task of weak and incapable men who revel in mud-slinging and flock together with like-minded people, the paper said.

تمشيا مع ذلك انا ايضا قاطعت الدورة الاولمبية وقررت عدم مغادرة كابول الى موسكو...!!



— Al Medina

هكذا من الامل

Twenty years of work saves Egypt's treasures from the Nile

By Magda El-Sanga

ASWAN — Twenty temples honoring Isis the mother goddess have been saved from the Nile, the last act in an unparalleled 20-year effort to save Egypt's treasures.

The rescue of the temples, on Philae Island between the old and new Aswan Dams 960 kilometers south of the Mediterranean, completes an international drive that saved the temples of Abu Simbel and other lesser edifices.

The salvage was the result of an appeal by Egypt and Sudan in 1959 to save the monuments in Nubia. The goal was to prevent progress, in the form of the High Dam that backed up the floodwaters of the Nile, from drowning history.

In the case of Abu Simbel, known for its vast statues of Ramses II, engineers and archeologists cut it out of the rock mountain in which it was carved and raised the temple above the water.

The temples of Isis, which nestled on the island of Philae for nearly 2,000 years, were dismantled block by block and moved to an entirely new island that will remain above water when Philae is eventually submerged.

When the British built the first Aswan Dam in 1902 the Nile rose around Philae, submerging the temples for nine months every year. The Aswan High Dam, completed in 1970, trapped Philae in a mounting lake of water between the two dams.

The threat of submersion and erosion started UNESCO's international drive to save the Nubian monuments, and in 1971 the work began on Philae to save the temples that withstood Pharaohs, Greeks, Romans and Christian zealots.

The oldest building in the complex is the Temple of Nectanebis a Pharaoh, but the main edifice is the Temple of Isis, built by Ptolemy II through XII, a dynasty founded by a Greek general.

The Ptolemys adopted Egypt's religion and built a number of temples on Philae for the worship of other divinities, such as Hathor. Philae fell to the Romans in 30 B.C. but the old religion kept its hold.

"The Romans were ardent worshippers of Isis, and her cult was officially recognized by the state in Rome," said Fouad Atwa, the director of the Philae project.

Legend has it that Isis, the ideal of loyalty, lived on Philae to be close to the remains of her husband Osiris, who was murdered by his envious brother Seth, and his body cut up in pieces and strewn all over the Nile Valley. One of Osiris's legs was said to be buried on Philae's neighboring isle, Bigeh.

The Romans added to the temples. Hadrian built a pylong and Trajan a large recep-

tion hall.

The cult of Isis flourished until the 6th century A.D., long after northern Egypt was converted to Christianity. When Egypt's Copts finally triumphed they turned the temples into churches, defacing the sculptures of the ancient gods and replacing the pharaonic ankhs — symbols of life — with Coptic crosses.

The early Copts built villages on the vac-

dam was built around the island, the site was dried out and the dismantling began.

Nearly 50,000 blocks were moved after being photographed, injected with reinforcing material and marked with a letter and number code to indicate its precise place.

At the same time, Agilkia Isle, 500 meters away, was prepared as the new home of Isis.

Using cranes and barges, the last block was laid in its place on Agilkia in October 1979.

point on the same hill, where they rested on steel girders.

Another project was the saving of the Temple of Dendur, using the same technique. The temple was given by Egypt to New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The Philae rescue mission was further complicated by the need to record and decipher the hieroglyphs that cover virtually every wall — a task that began in 1909.



The Temple of Dendur, also saved from the rising river

ant areas around the temples. They mutilated the reliefs of the pagan divinities, and many inscribed blocks were taken from the temples and used in the walls of Coptic villages," Atwa said.

Men continued to scratch at the temple walls even through modern times. Sailors from Napoleon's advance party left carefully carved graffiti in the seventh year of the French Republic, and British soldiers returning from Gordon's Sudan campaign carved a memorial to their fallen fellows.

Twenty five Italian engineers of the Condottieri-Mazzi group, 3,000 Egyptian workers and dozens of archeologists began work on the temples of Isis in 1971. A coffer-

Saving the temples of Isis cost \$30 million, with UNESCO bearing two thirds of the cost and the U.N. World Food Program supplying the workers with their needs for four years. The Egyptian government bore the remainder of the cost.

But engineers working on the project said that though it cost less than the \$45 million Abu Simbel project, it had been more complicated and had taken more time.

"Abu Simbel was still dry when it was moved, and didn't involve building dams or using scuba divers," said one engineer.

The mammoth statues of Ramses II at Abu Simbel were carved into blocks, cut out of their cliffside support and raised to a higher

The Italian engineers have gone. The workmen of the Egyptian High Dam Civic Works Company remain in Agilkia, landscaping and planting populus and palms, to make Agilkia a copy of Philae before it sinks.

But their main task is completing a dock by March 10, the date set for celebrating on Agilkia the end of UNESCO's 20-year campaign, and the re-opening of the Temples of Isis to the public.

The steel cofferdam stands rusting around the bare granite of Philae. Building contractors are expected to come and haul the steel away.

Nothing will remain to mark the site of Philae. (AP)

Egyptian mummy coffins

Ashanti: a 'morally wretched' film

Professor Shaheen has written many articles and a recent book on stereotyping as a weapon of propaganda. He teaches Mass Communications at Southern Illinois University in Edwardsville.

"ASHANTI": The Arab As Black-Slayer

By Jack Shaheen

Ashanti is a Warner Bros. release, produced by Georges-Alan Vuille. It was filmed in Israel, Kenya and Sicily and stars Michael Caine (Dr. Linderby), Beverly Johnson (Anassa Londerby), Peter Ustinov (Suleiman), Kabir Bedi (Malek), Omar Sharif (Prince Hassan), William Holden (Sandell), and Rex Harrison (Walker).

WASHINGTON — When Roots I and II appeared on national television most Americans viewed the award-winning series as an important history on human rights and racism. Much of what we viewed gave us a better understanding of life in Africa before slavery. Blacks in their own environment were depicted as normal, peace-loving individuals. The transitions showing Blacks forced from their homes and into slavery by whites helped stimulate our thinking about injustice. Perhaps for the first time we began to understand the scars of slavery.

The Black-as-slave theme is with us once again in a new motion picture "Ashanti." But the racism in "Ashanti" aren't Americans — they're Arabs. And our psyches aren't awakened to a clear definition of slavery. Instead, Blacks are being given a big lie — a lesson in propaganda. "Ashanti" encourages Blacks to hate Arabs: it is effective propaganda because it appeals to the emotions, not to the intellect.

The first part of "Ashanti" was shot in Kenya, while a further eight weeks of this disgusting million-dollar epic was filmed in Israel by Hollywood producers who are pro-Israeli sympathizers. These sympathizers, or propagandists, contend that thousands of Blacks vanish yearly from Africa. Where do they go and what happens to them? The film's producers resort to the Arab-as-Black-Slayer image for their answer. They say Blacks are smuggled out of Africa by Arabs and sold as slaves to rich Arab sheiks.

This jaded view of Arabs is, sadly, not new in American cinema. Even television's Tarzan series, produced by Sy Weintraub in the mid-sixties, showed Arabs killing and selling young Blacks into slavery. The Arab-as-Black-Slayer is simply another attempt by pro-Israeli producers to perpetuate a universal anti-Arab image.

Racism

Most films about the Arabs in the 1920's and 1930's offered only a view of innocuous exoticism. Producers of these early films emphasized romantic harems and seductive dancers. Today, producers stress Arab cowardice, terrorism, and greed. In "Black Sunday," Arabs try to blow up the Super Bowl. If successful, thousands of innocent Americans will perish, including the President. In "Net-

work," the Saudi Arabians are seen buying up American land and businesses, especially the American mass media.

But "Ashanti" remains the most morally wretched motion picture to appear in years — because its racism and dehumanization of both Blacks and Arabs are so blatant.

The setting for the film is contemporary Africa. It begins with Michael Caine and his Black wife, Beverly Johnson, inoculating young Blacks in a peaceful African village. Employed by the World Health Organization, the Linderbys love working with Blacks. In these very early scenes one might think "Ashanti" is a film about love and racial harmony, as there is laughter and respect among whites and Blacks.

Soon, however, a filthy Arab appears from behind the bushes. He first tries to rape Anassa and then forces her to a waiting truck where approximately twenty other helpless Black youths are chained together.

Who is responsible for such a cowardly, inhumane act?

Stereotypes

Enter Peter Ustinov as Suleiman, the Arab Slave Trader. A brilliant actor, Ustinov usually plays a likeable character. However, Ustinov is no stranger to anti-Arab film. A number of years back in the film making fun of the Notre Dame football team, "Come Home Johnny Goldberg," the Hollywood star portrayed an unnamed idiotic Arab sovereign riding back and forth on his toy train. But not in "Ashanti," Suleiman is an Arab Nazi. Worry beads in one hand, cane in the other, Ustinov perpetuates the myth that Arabs are dirty, uncouth scum. Even his three sons are unkempt and ugly. One is a homosexual, the other is dangerous, and the third is stupid. They are caricatures of an Arab family, designed to emphasize that neither brotherly love nor intelligence exists among Arabs.

Making his getaway, Suleiman bargains with a shopkeeper named Muhammad for a young Black boy. "I'll give you twenty dollars," Suleiman tells Muhammad. "You just paid twenty-five dollars for the petrol," complains the shopkeeper. Suleiman sighs: "People do not go up in price like petrol." And within hours the young Black is brutally abused by the homosexual son.

Rex Harrison and William Holden appear briefly in "Ashanti," seemingly out of place in this sordid film. They lead Dr. Linderby to a well educated African official who explains that if Suleiman reaches a certain country (he points to Saudi Arabia on the map), the young Blacks and Anassa will disappear forever. In spite of the African official's warning that Anassa cannot be rescued, Dr. Linderby decides to find her. But not with helicopters or Land Rovers — with camels!

During his pursuit, viewers see numerous shots of the desert where young chained Blacks plod through the intense heat. Their Arab captors on the other hand are seen drinking plenty of water while riding camels. When a group of Bedouin confronts Suleiman, the viewer thinks that perhaps they will free the slaves. But such is not the case. The Bedouin leader cares nothing about freeing

slaves. Instead, he demands a rifle and a young Black virgin for his harem. As the Bedouin departs, he lingers at his trembling captive.

In his search for Suleiman, Dr. Linderby mistakenly attacks another slave caravan led by Arabs. Although he kills the Blacks' captors, he cannot free the slaves. Instead, he advises them to go to another Arab camp where they will not fare much better. The Blacks, it seems, cannot escape Arab terror.

Blacks and Arabs

A new distortion in desert films is also introduced: the Fattening House. Here, an Arab hides herds of Blacks in holes where they are given insect-ridden food. Once they make up the weight loss caused by their trek through the desert, the Arabs prepare them for their journey to Saudi Arabia.

Suleiman arrives safely at the slave market located at a Red Sea port. Here, effeminate Arabs with lecherous grins, and one German buyer, bid for helpless Blacks. Linderby's wife, Anassa, is offered to an Arab Prince (Omar Sharif). Even though the Prince is a graduate of Harvard, he refuses to free Anassa. Instead he buys her — not for himself, but for his father. Even an educated Arab is happy to force a beautiful Black woman to become "an old man's whore."


Anassa warns the Prince that the United Nations will take action against him. He smiles, explaining: "A lady's honor is much less important than the price of oil. And my country floats on oil."

Fortunately, Dr. Linderby arrives in time to kill Suleiman and to rescue Anassa from the clutches of senility. In the final scene, the Linderbys frolic in the tranquil sea. Apparently the couple lives happily ever after.

"Because I was interested to know why the producers of 'Ashanti' chose to show Arabs as heartless slave-traders in the film, I wrote to Warner Bros. chairman, Ted Ashley. Ashley responded that, 'Warner Bros. never read the original script of 'Ashanti'.... There certainly was nothing biased behind Warner Bros. involvement with 'Ashanti.' He added, 'and I regret any negative impact the film may have.'"

But someone at Warner Bros. read the screenplay, and someone was involved with the on-location filming in Kenya and Israel, and someone gave approval to release the film, in spite of its blatant racist theme. (And Omar Sharif, who showed he is losing his skill as an actor by his wretched performance in "Blood Line," ought to have known better).

Whatever the intent of Warner Bros., the net effect of "Ashanti" is that it creates a division between Blacks and Arabs. The real racism in the film, however, are the producers and distributors, and not the Arabs. Regrettably, the film is being used as an instrument of propaganda to spread a gospel of hate and to convey an ugly image of Arab-as-Black-Slayer. When cinema is perverted and used as propaganda, it generates a peculiar kind of venom. While "Ashanti" deservedly fails as a film of artistic quality, it unfortunately succeeds as a promoter of a racist message that falsely associates Arabs with acts of sexual perversion and slavery.



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By U.S. District Court

Longshoremen ordered to handle Soviet cargo

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2 (AP) — A judge ordered members of five local units of the International Longshoremen's Association on Friday to end their boycott against loading ships with grain bound for the Soviet Union.

U.S. District Judge Veronica Wicker said there was "no doubt that the sympathy of the country is with the longshoremen." She added, however, that there also was no doubt that the union's refusal to load the Soviet grain was a violation of the ILA's no-strike clause with the New Orleans Steamship Association.

A Greek ship, the first grain carrier to be stalled by the boycott, was loaded under an order by Judge Wicker and left the port Thursday, a second ship was scheduled to take on more Soviet corn Friday night.

Judge Wicker's order will affect the shipment to the Soviet Union of three million tons of grain. Much of the 80 to 90 shiploads of grain would move through New Orleans, a major grain-loading port.

Victor Hess, an attorney for the union, said he would consult the union's international headquarters before deciding whether to appeal the ruling. The ILA had imposed a boycott on U.S. Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico coast ports against all cargo bound for the Soviet Union.

Judge Wicker said President Jimmy Carter specified that eight million tons of grain contracted for by the Soviet Union in 1975 was exempt from his embargo of new grain sales.

Meanwhile, in Jacksonville, Florida, a second federal judge ordered dockworkers Friday to load Soviet-bound phosphate products aboard three ships, the union president said the longshoremen would obey.

U.S. District Judge Susan Black, who gave the order in Jacksonville, said the court sympathized with the refusal by the ILA to load cargo aboard ships headed for the Soviet Union because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

But she said their refusal to load super-phosphoric acid aboard three tankers in Jack-

sonville was a breach of the workers' labor contract and could inflict irreparable harm on the Hooker Chemical Co., which operates a large phosphate plant in north Florida.

In Houston, meanwhile, the National Labor Relations Board has filed suit in federal court seeking to halt the 22-day boycott by the longshoremen's union. The suit was requested by three farm organizations.

Black's two-page order was limited to three Norwegian vessels, which had been anchored in the St. Johns River for two weeks.

She noted that Carter's Jan. 4 order restricting grain and high technology exports to the Soviets did not include superphosphoric acid, a fertilizer ingredient Occidental Petroleum Corp. Trades to the Soviets under a 20-year agreement.

The suit filed Monday by Jacksonville Bulk Terminals, an Occidental subsidiary, said the boycott was costing \$500,000 a day and threatened jobs of the 2,000 workers in White Springs. Also jeopardized was a 20-year, multimillion-dollar trade agreement with the Soviets, the action stated.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Agriculture Department said Friday it soon will make formal offers to buy contracts from 13 exporting companies that had sold grain to the Soviet Union, sales that were suspended Jan. 4.

The decision by the government to buy the contracts — in effect taking over purchases of commodities that were embargoed by Carter — was announced on Jan. 7. But it has taken until now to work out a new basic contract that will be offered to the companies.

The idea is to absorb the grain in such a way so it is not dumped precipitously on the market and thus depress American farmers' prices.

Carter's action, in response to Soviet military involvement in Afghanistan, cut off the sale of an additional 17 million metric tons of corn and wheat, plus some soybeans and soybean products, that the Soviet Union was expected to get from the United States this year.

Worldwide inflation nears 15.3%

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP) — Annual price increases paid by consumers all over the world are creeping up toward the 15.3 per cent record set in 1974, according to figures in the latest report of the International Monetary Fund.

The world dropped to 11 per cent in 1976 but it has been going up ever since, reaching 13.2 per cent last October. In the world's 14 leading industrial countries the average went up again in November to 10.4, and there were indications that it rose further in December. The U.S. rate in December, an important element in the picture, was 13.3.

In the fourth quarter of last year the rate in West Germany, which has been one of the most successful countries in holding down inflation, went up to 5.3 from 4.9 in the previous quarter.

Another low inflation country, Japan, was up to 4.9 per cent in November from 4.2 the month before.

In Britain, much less successful, the annual rate in the fourth quarter was 17.2 compared with 16 per cent in the preceding three months.

In the poorer countries of Europe the average was holding steady or even edging down a bit, but it was already at the 20 per cent level.

Rates vary widely in the Western hemisphere, and the average has gone beyond 50 per cent because of the very high rates in Argentina and Brazil.

The Middle East and Asia, which are generally slower in reporting their figures, also show a rising trend with South Korea up to 21.2 per cent in December and Thailand at 13.7 in October.

Figures from Africa were spotty, with Zaire heading slowly down from an annual rate that reached over 118 per cent last July but was still over 93 per cent in October.

Shift of oil sources urged in U.S.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2 (AP) — Concerned over the recent Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, a top American oil executive is urging that the United States get its oil from Western nations.

"It may be that the Soviets have no further expansion plans beyond Afghanistan," but it makes very little sense to ransom our national future to geopolitical guesswork," John

Business is best for energy and technology

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP) — To judge by the prevailing winds on Wall Street, the business climate in the early 1980s may well be balmier for the energy, natural-resource, capital spending and high-technology sectors of the United States economy.

Consumer industries and financial businesses sensitive to interest-rate conditions, by contrast, are likely to face a harsher environment.

These predictions come, not from some research firm with a phalanx of economists, but from another institution that has something of a reputation for seeing into the future — the stock market.

The market's up and downs, the reasoning goes, reflect the collective judgement of millions of investors about where the economy as a whole, specific industries, and individual companies are headed.

That is not to say that their judgement is infallible. Stock traders are notorious for carrying things to extremes — sometimes dumping stocks in fear of recessions that never materialize, at other times bidding up issues that are in vogue to levels far beyond their actual potential.

And of course, the market's "forecasts" are subject to day-by-day or even hour-by-hour changes as sentiment constantly shifts.

But since there is no other forecasting

Weekly Wall Street

mechanism that is foolproof either, many analysts still keep an eye on the market's movements for clues to what might lie ahead.

In recent weeks — indeed, for the past several years — the future as seen through this particular crystal ball has been anything but a uniform picture.

Thus, some market indicators hit record highs in the past week, among them the New York Stock Exchange Composite Index, up .81 at 66.08, and the American Stock Exchange Market Value Index, up 10.82 at 277.57.

The Dow Jones Average of 30 industrials, by contrast, remained far below its 1973 peak of 1,051.70 as it rose 5.37 to 881.48.

Big Board volume averaged 54.56 million shares a day, falling just short of the record of 54.85 million set two weeks before.

January went into the books as the busiest month ever at both major exchanges and in the over-the-counter market.

"Not surprisingly, in view of the commonly-accepted scenario which calls for a weakening economy in 1980, most of the best performing groups have been in the capital goods sector, while the consumer-related groups have done relatively poorly," said Robert J. Nurock.

market strategist at Butcher and Singer Inc. in Philadelphia, in a recent commentary.

"This dichotomy of performance shows no signs of reversing itself." As of late January, Standard and Poor's indexes of about 100 industry groups showed such issues as aerospace, machine tools, industrial machinery and oil-well equipment at new 1979-80 highs.

The only two at new lows were the composite index of 30 retail stores, and that of four general merchandise chains.

The split sometimes even occurs within industry categories. In the case of the beverage group, for instance, distillers were at a new 1979-80 high, while soft drinks were close to a low for the same period.

The strengthening of the distilling stocks is attributed to events that have nudged them closer to the energy business — namely, the prospect of increased use of alcohol in motor fuel. The soft drink issues, meanwhile, are depressed by expectations of pressure on consumer spending.

If the U.S. economy does indeed work out the way stock traders currently see it, it should delight many in the conservatively-inclined financial community.

Fed chairman plans balanced 1981 U.S. budget

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP) — The chairman of the Federal Reserve Board said Friday a balanced 1981 budget would help show the world that the United States was serious about fighting inflation.

"If we could get a balanced budget in 1981, I would favor it," said Chairman Paul A. Volcker. But he said he did not consider President Jimmy Carter's proposed budget with a \$16 billion deficit "irresponsible."

Volcker told the Congressional Joint Economic Committee that the Federal Reserve Board will continue to fight inflation through tight money policies, but he indicated record-high interest rates might decline in the future.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 7:00 P.M. Saturday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.36	3.371	3.3625
Pound Sterling	7.63	7.69	7.69
Deutsche Mark (100)	192.00	195.00	194.50
Swiss F (100)	205.00	210.00	206.50
French F (100)	82.00	83.00	83.50
Italian Lira (10,000)	42.00	41.00	41.95
Lebanese Lira (100)		103.25	102.50
Syrian Lira (100)		82.00	86.60
Egyptian Pound		4.59	4.52
Kuwaiti Dinar		12.45	12.50
Jordanian Dinar		11.45	11.45
Emirates Dirham (100)		90.50	90.10
Qatari Riyal (100)		90.92	91.95
Bahraini Dinar		9.00	8.96
Iranian Riyal (100)		25.00	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)		10.00	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)		—	74.10
Moroccan Dirham (100)		85.00	91.00
Indian Rupee (100)		—	42.40
Pakistani Rupee (100)		—	34.15
Gold kg.		73,600.00	—
10 Tolas bar		8,600.00	—
Silver kg.		—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	14.40	—	14.15
Canadian Dollar	2.90	—	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	118.00	—	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	175.00	—	176.00
Spanish Peso	—	50.00	51.50
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	82.00	—
Philippines Peso (1,000)	—	—	46.00
Singapore	—	—	1.58

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah — Tel: 23815.

PORTS AUTHORITY JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON THE FEBRUARY, 1980. 15TH RABI AWAL, 1400

Berth	vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
4.	Capetan Yemelos	Alsaada	Steel/H.Lifts	31.1.80
6.	Golden Rays	S.S.M.S.C.	Hazardous	30.1.80
8.	Nordkyn	Ori	Malta/Sorghum	28.1.80
10.	Violetta	BaAboud	Barley	28.1.80
			Sesame Seeds	
13.	Maldiva Venture	Oc.Trade	Ldg. Sugar	28.1.80
14.	Ibn Shuhaid	Kanoo	Contrs./Steel/Gen.	29.1.80
16.	Pittsburgh	Rezayat	Contrs.	1.2.80
18.	Lama	rolaco	Bulk Cement	1.2.80
19.	Torm Helvig	Alsaabah	Bulk Cement	30.1.80
20.	Caribbean Star	O.C.E.	Steel/Timber	31.1.80
21.	Ethiopia	Alsaabah	Sugar	29.1.80
23.	Mar Cadiz	O.C.E.	Oranges/Lemons	1.2.80
30.	Polar Honduras	Star	Fruits/Eggs	23.1.80
42.	Kyra	Alpha	Bagged Barley	30.1.80
2. RECENT ARRIVALS:				
	Char Ching	Abdullah	To load MTY	1.2.80
	City of Edinburgh	A.E.T.	Contrs. & Equip.	1.2.80
			Containers	
	Barge 338-2	Gulf	Construction	1.2.80
	Seaspeed Arabia	Fayez	Materials	1.2.80
	Lama	rolaco	Ro Ro	1.2.80
	Maridi	A.E.T.	Bulk Cement	1.2.80
	Deborah	Alwani	Durra	1.2.80
	Mar Cadiz	O.C.E.	Horse Beans	1.2.80
	Pittsburgh	Rezayat	Oranges/Lemons	1.2.80
	Falcon Arrow	Alsaabah	Containers	1.2.80
	Stella	El Hawi	Bulk Cement	1.2.80
	Hind 'G'	El Hawi	Timber	2.2.80
	Fuso Maru	Alreza	Heavy Vehicles/General	1.2.80
	Aboudy	El Hawi	Gen./Textiles/Bgd. Potatoes Canned Goods	1.2.80

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SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON 15.3.1400/2.2.1980 CAENGES PAST 48 HOURS

10.	Kota Tanjung	Gulf	Urea Loading	26.1.80
11.	White Rose	U.E.P.	Sugar	1.2.80
21.	Mentor (D.B.)	Alreza	Cement in Bulk	31.1.80
22.	Oakland	Tezayat	Containers	31.1.80
31.	Kao Mu	Algoesabi	General	28.1.80
33.	Fangtao	Ori	General/Barley	1.2.80
36.	Poleus (D.B.)	S.M.C.	Cement in Bulk	26.1.80
38.	Caroline	Kanoo	Brytes in Bulk	30.1.80
SCH	Sigrids	Kanoo	General	21.1.80

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" " "	Asphaltting, paving and illuminating of roads in Dubaa	10/M	300	March 2
" " "	Construction of lavatories in Al-Wajh	11/M	400	March 3
" " "	Construction of a washhouse for the dead and two lavatories of five toilets in Hanakiah	2/M	500	March 4
Municipality of Qatif	Cleaning of the town		500	Feb. 17



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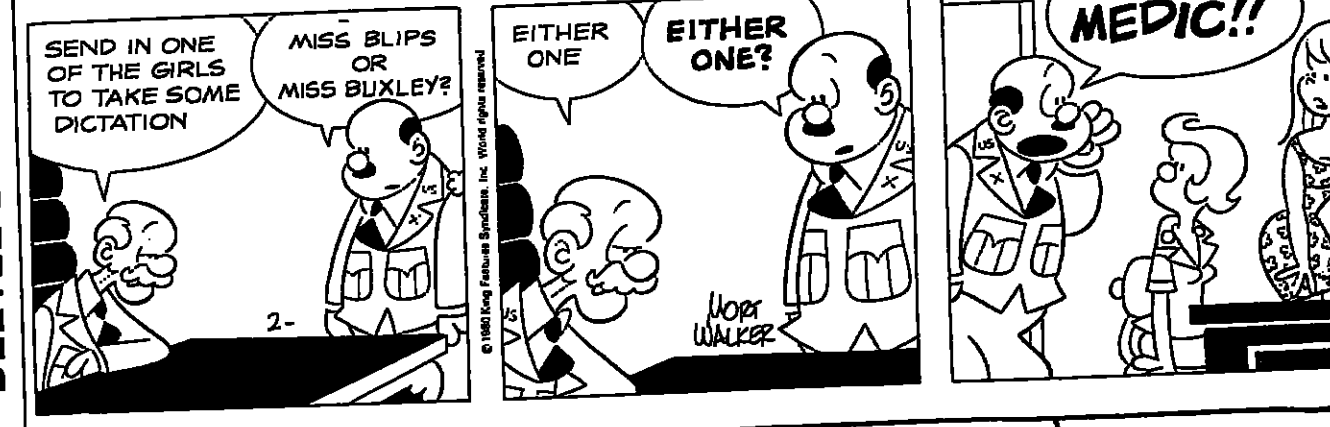
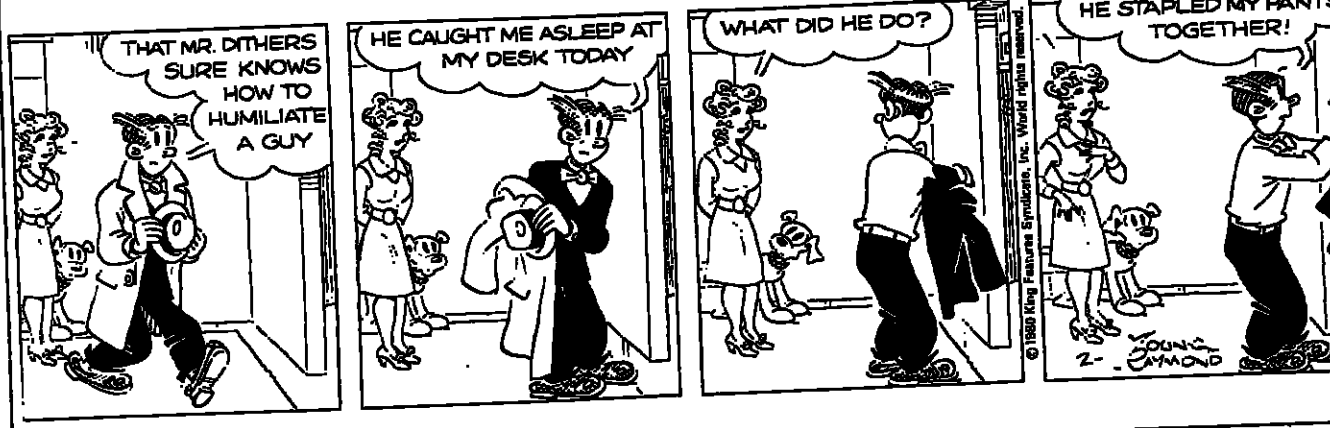
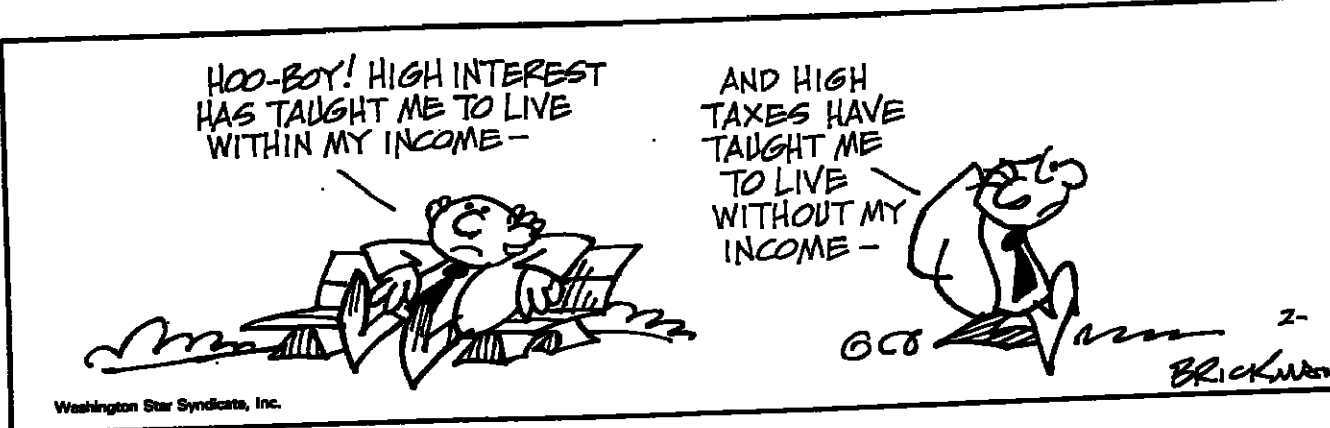
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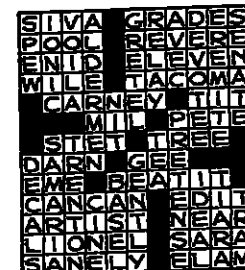
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword by THOMAS JOSEPH

- ACROSS
1 Common news-42 Lively paper name
5 Makeup item
10 Between tenor and treble
11 Excepting
13 Landing place
14 Golfer's concern
15 Garden evictive
16 Japanese volcano
17 Youngster
18 Bear on
20 — le Moko
21 Plant
22 Salacious look
23 Cut off
24 — de tete
25 Went like the wind
27 Film holder
28 Drug-yielding plant
29 Kind of band
30 Swedish county
34 Peel
35 Macaw
36 Ill will
38 Partner of polish
40 Famous lioness
- DOWN
1 "Doll"
2 Oil source
3 Bethlehem export
4 High spot
5 Reddish brown
6 Knowing about
7 The gums
8 Well-bred
9 Houdini's forte
12 Passover meal
16 Over garment
19 Dwelling
20 Form
21 of geometry
22 Lake
23 Of one's first day
24 Multifarious
25 Light meal
26 Clark Kent's paper
27 Whalebone
28 Vermont tree
31 Ascend
32 Of one's first day
34 Winsome
35 Wk. day
36 Sun. talk



Saturday's Answer

DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE — Here's how to work it: AXYDLBAAXR is LONGFELLOW

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES
NMXQ FCRQL QXQGGVZDUB
NMXQNK: CVCQ EMHUCVQVCVQL
DVLQNP MU VZQ MUQ VZDUB
CVCQA — BQMGBQ FCHAMUCNA
Saturday's Cryptquote: NECESSITY IS THE MOTHER OF "TAKING CHANCES." — MARK TWAIN

Believe It or Not!



THE CHARLES BRIDGE OVER THE MOLDAVA RIVER IN PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, WAS BEGUN IN THE 1350s



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Contract Bridge B. Jay Becker

Tricks That Slowly Fade Away

South dealer. East-West vulnerable.
NORTH
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ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

PRAYER TIMES

Sunday	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghreb	Isa
Mecca	5:42	7:03	12:41	3:55	6:15	7:45
Medina	5:46	7:06	12:43	3:52	6:11	7:31
Nejd	5:12	5:33	12:09	3:19	5:38	7:08

DHAHRAN TV

4:30	Children's Show	Sesame Street
5:43	Diff rent Strokes	No. 120
6:31	The Muppet Show	Gilda Radner
7:02	Some Mothers Do	'Ave' Em
7:33	Fantastic Journey	Episode 5
8:21	Anna Karenina	Atlantium 3
9:12	Lazarus Syndrome	Episode 9
		Price Of Life

PHARMACIES

(Open Sunday Night)

JEDDAH		Tel.
Aiman Pharmacy	Near Daghistani Hospital	55135
Hanra Pharmacy	Medina Road (Northbound)	29941
Salah Drug Store	Bab Sherif	
MECCA		
Mecca Pharmacy	Al-Hafayer	36559
Al-Noor Drug Store	Souk Al-Mouallah	48910
RIYADH		
Al-Mansour Pharmacy	Opposite Atiqah Hospital	
Al-A'sha Pharmacy	End of King Faisal St.	
Al-Ghida Pharmacy	Al-Nassim Main Street	
TAIF		
Al-Hikmah Drug Store	Barba Al-Abbas	
Al-Najah Pharmacy	Barba Al-Qazzaz	
DAMMAM		
Al-Hadiha Pharmacy	Dhahran Road	23013
AL-KHOBAR		
Al-Wafa Drug Store	King Khaled St.	
HOFUF		
Al-Rasheed Drug Store	Municipality St.	22376

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On SW at 11.855 Mhz in 25 meter band
On MW at 1485 Kiloherzt in 202 meter band

SUNDAY

Afternoon Transmission
2:00 Opening
2:01 Holy Quran
2:05 Gems of Guidance
2:10 Saudi Tableau
2:20 On Islam
2:30 Off the Record
3:00 NEWS
3:10 Music
3:20 Leaps and Bounds
3:30 A Selection of Music
3:40
3:50 Closedown

Evening Transmission

9:00 Opening
9:01 Holy Quran
9:05 Gems of Guidance
9:10 Light Music
9:15 The World Atlas
9:45 Companions of the Prophet
10:00 Arabic by Radio
10:15 NEWS
10:25 S.A. — A Daily Chronicle
10:30 The Evening Show
11:00 Dates of Remember
11:10
11:15 Late Evening Hits
11:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams
12:00 Closedown

VOA,

P.M.

8:00 News Roundup
Reports: Actualities
Opinion: Analyses
8:30 News Summary
Special English: News; Feature. The Making of a Nation
News Summary
9:30 Music USA: (Standards)
10:00 News Roundup
Reports: Actualities
10:05 Opening: Analyses

News Summary

10:30 VOC Magazine
America; Letter
Cultural; Letter
11:00 Special English: News
11:30 Music U.S.: (Jazz)
VOA WORLD REPORT
Midnight
12:00 News newsmakers' voices correspondents reports background features media comments news analyses.

BBC

Morning Transmission

8:00 World News
8:09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary
8:30 Sarah Ward
8:45 World Today
9:00 Newsdesk
9:30 Opera Star
10:00 World News
10:09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary
10:30 Sarah Ward
10:45 Something to Show You
11:00 World News
11:09 Reflections
11:30 Piano Style
11:30 Brain of Britain 1978
12:00 World News
12:09 British Press Review
12:15 World Today
12:30 Financial News
12:40 Look Ahead
12:45 The Tony Myatt
Evening Transmission
1:15 Ulster in Focus
1:30 Discovery
2:00 World News
2:09 News about Britain
2:15 Alphabet of Musical Curios
2:30 Sports International
2:40 Radio Newsreel
3:15 Promende Concert
3:45 Sports Round-up
4:00 World News

4:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
4:30 The Pleasure's Yours
5:15 Report on Religion
6:00 Radio Newsreel
6:15 Outlook
7:00 World News
7:09 Commentary
7:15 Sherlock Holmes
7:45 World Today
8:00 World News
8:09 Books and Writers
8:30 Take One
8:45 Sports Round-up
9:00 World News
9:09 News about Britain
9:15 Radio Newsreel
9:30 Farming World
10:00 Outlook News Summary
10:39 Stock Market Report
10:43 Look Ahead
10:45 Ulster in Focus
11:00 World News
11:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
12:15 Talkabout
12:45 Nature Notebook
1:00 World News
1:09 World Today
1:25 Financial News
1:35 Book Choice
1:40 Reflections
1:45 Sports Round-up
2:00 World News
2:09 Commentary
2:15 The Face of England

Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake

FOR SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1980

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth Sign.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You're going to have a work project and should act accordingly. A time to implement ideas. Avoid minor differences with a friend.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Make the first move re a romantic interest. Sports and recreational pursuits are favored, but refrain from mixing business with pleasure.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 20) Keep your feet on the ground for success. The grass is not greener elsewhere. Concentrate on domestic matters. Consider all angles.

CANCER (June 21 to July 21) You have good ideas, but you must act on them. Make initial steps re creative projects. Use care in travel. Sign no financial papers.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 22) You may feel let down about romance. A new money-making idea should be capitalized on. Avoid excessive spending or hasty purchases.

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22) You're brimming over with self-confidence. Initiative gets you what you want. Be decisive, but not pushy. Avoid overdoing.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) An inner sense of well being pervades your activities now. Work done in private brings joy, but save time for socializing later.

SORPUS (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Forget about one disappointment and mingle with others. A social gathering brings important introductions and new friends.

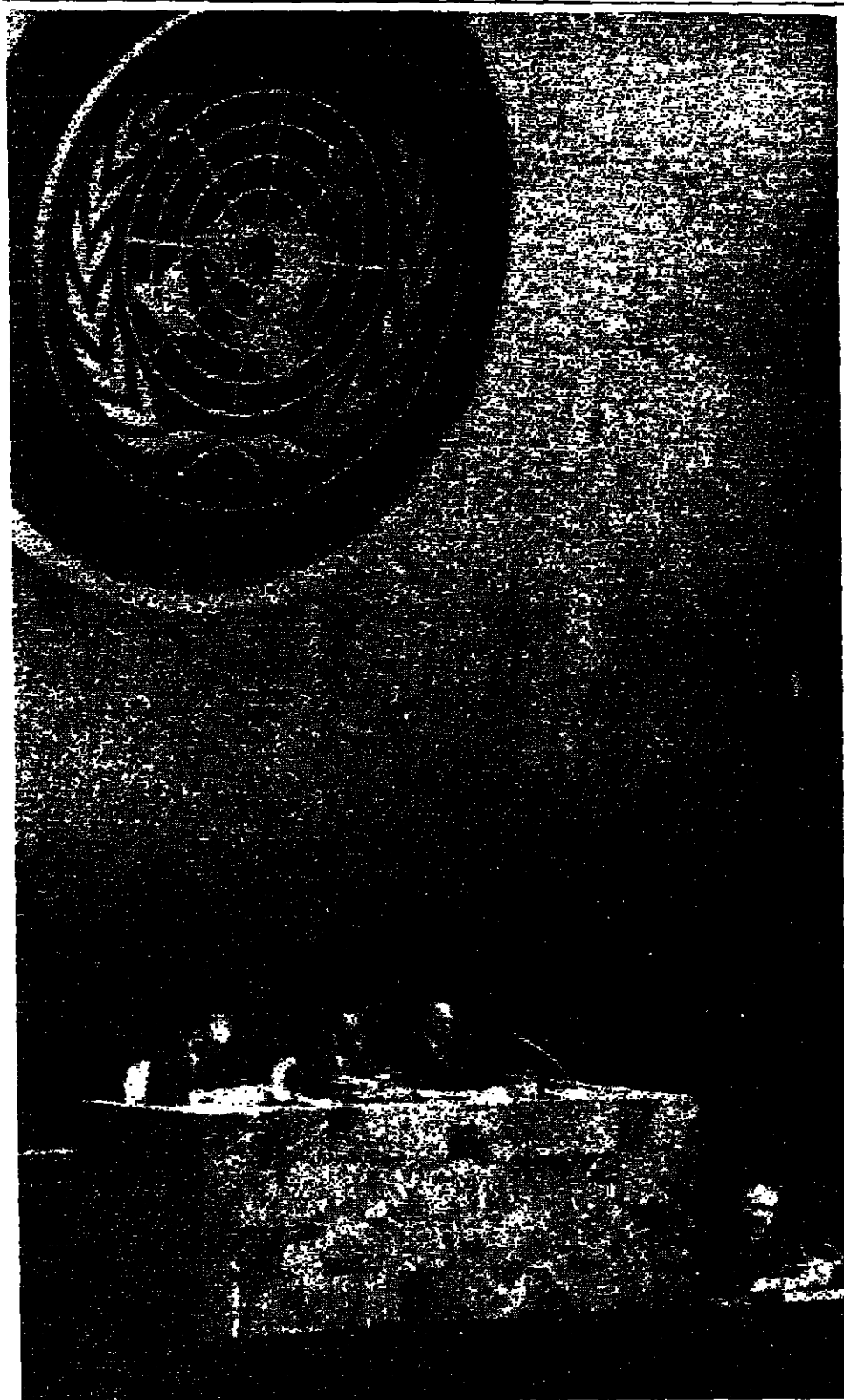
SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Disappointment in yourself or a relative could get you down, but keep your eyes open for a wonderful career opportunity. Act now!

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19) Accept invitations for travel or make plans yourself. Your faith in the future is well placed. Keep spending within reasonable limits.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18) Plans re joint assets should be acted on quickly. The p.m. has romantic overtones. A close ally may have good financial news for you.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20) Luck comes your way through others. Be sure to be responsive to the plans of close ones. It may be time for an important love decision.

هكذا من الاله



Afghanistan's Foreign Minister Shah Muhammad Dost speaks to the U.N.

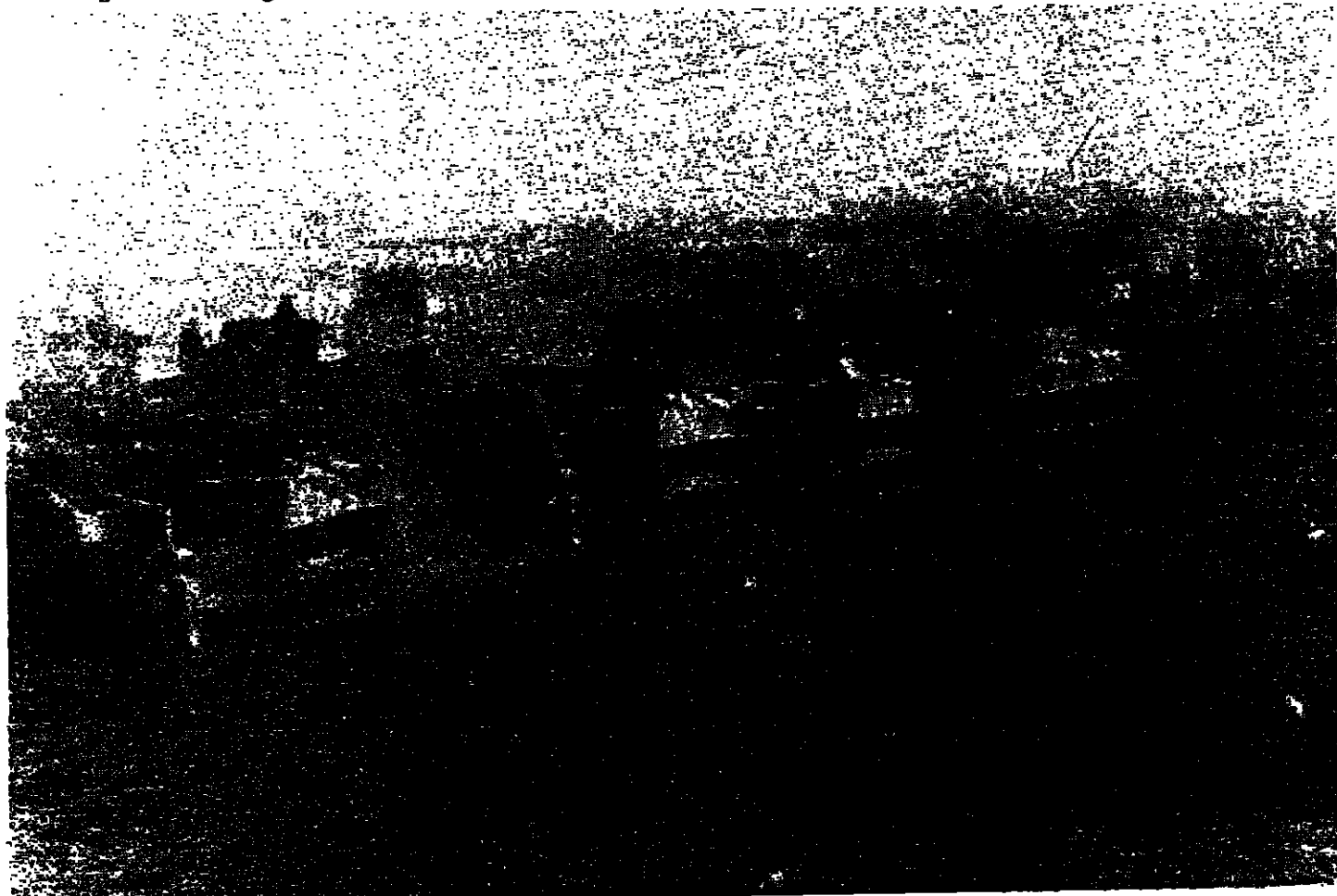
For the first time since World War II, the Soviet Union sent its own troops across a border outside Europe. Though the world had watched the Red Army mass on the Afghan border, it was taken aback by the speed and force of the Russian invasion.



America's ambassador, Donald McHenry (center) condemns the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.



Moscow's ambassador to the United Nations, Oleg Troyanovsky (at left) listens as his Afghan counterpart speaks to the General Assembly.



A line of Soviet tanks and armed personnel carriers pulling artillery move near the runway at Kabul Airport.

Two Red Army crewmen (below) pull a tarpaulin over the back of their T62 tank to keep the warmth from the engine in and the Afghan winter, out



Babrak Karmal, the new leader of Afghanistan after the Soviet invasion, gave his first press conference on Jan. 11





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PAGE 12

International

Hopes rise for release of American hostages

OTTAWA, Feb. 2 (AP) — Canadian Prime Minister Joe Clark said "there now is greater hope than in the past" for the release of some 50 American hostages at the U.S. embassy in Tehran, and a United Nations diplomat predicted the captives would be freed within two months under a plan devised by U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

However, the militants holding the embassy pledged Friday in a statement addressed to Ayatollah Khomeini to "remain faithful to your revolutionary path and ... fight against compromise." The statement was broadcast by Tehran radio, monitored in London.

Clark said Iranian President-elect Abolhassan Bani Sadr appears more open to a negotiated solution to the 91-day-old hostage standoff than Iranian authorities have been previously. However, the Iranian militants have shown no sign they would obey Bani Sadr's orders or moderate their demand that the former Shah be returned to Iran in exchange for the hostages.

Clark told a news conference in Ottawa Friday that "there have been discussions involving at least Iranian and American officials that are more promising of positive results." U.S. officials expressed similar guarded optimism earlier in the week.

Canada and the United States worked closely last week to coordinate the escape from Iran of six American diplomats who fled undetected from the U.S. embassy when it was seized by Iranian militants Nov. 4. The

six hid in the Canadian embassy before fleeing from Iran a week ago with fake Canadian passports and forged Iranian visas.

At another news conference in Ottawa Friday, Kenneth Taylor, the Canadian ambassador to Iran, said an anonymous telephone call forced final preparations for the flight from Iran of Canadian diplomats and their six American refugees.

Taylor said his wife received a phone call about Jan. 19 from someone who insisted on speaking to two of the Americans hiding in the Canadian's quarters.

Combined with information that several news organizations were aware that the six Americans were on the embassy staff quarters, the phone call led to the decision to activate an escape plan, close the embassy and leave.

In Washington Friday, the six Americans received a tumultuous reception from their colleagues at the State Department.

Meanwhile, West Germany's U.N. ambassador, Rudiger Von Weizsäcker, predicted in a broadcast interview in New York that the 50 American hostages would be freed in four to eight weeks under Waldheim's plan.

He said the proposal involves sending an international commission to Iran to hear Iranian grievances and possibly moving the hostages from the custody of the militants to "a staging camp." The International Red Cross might take over care of the hostages while the commission discusses "the modalities of the release" with Iranian authorities, Von



Ambassador Taylor

Weizsäcker said.

Iranian U.N. Ambassador Mansour Farhang, who met with Waldheim late Thursday for what a U.N. spokesman called "an exchange of views on the situation," flew from New York to Geneva, Switzerland, Friday to confer with officials of the U.N. Human Rights Commission.

There was speculation his trip was linked to the so-called "package deal" reportedly being formulated to end the standoff.

Friday was the first anniversary of Khomeini's return to Iran from exile, and tens of thousands of Iranians marked the occasion with marches, prayers and massive gatherings.

Post-election union seen in Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Feb. 2 (AP) — Guerrilla leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe's political parties will team up after the election, the vice-president of Nkomo's faction of the Patriotic Front said Saturday.

Joshua Chinamano said, "Our natural allies are ZANU (Mugabe's Party) and if we have to team up, we will team with ZANU."

Chinamano's comment added to continuous speculation on who will comprise any post-election coalition if no one black party gets a majority in the Feb. 27-29 elections. Nkomo and Mugabe were aligned during the seven-year war in the Patriotic Front.

Upon returning to Rhodesia from exile last month, Nkomo expressed his desire for the two parties, his own Zimbabwe African Peoples Union, and Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union, to run as one in the election campaign.

But Mugabe refused. Chinamano did not rule out the possibility of Nkomo's party aligning itself with other parties in a broad-based government.

Meanwhile, five Third-World countries submitted a resolution to the United Nations Friday night that would have the Security Council call on Britain to have any South African forces still in Rhodesia withdrawn.

European sportsmen decide

Political boycott ruled out

FRANKFURT, Feb. 2 (R) — European sports chiefs have made it clear that it is they — and not the politicians — who will make the final decision on whether to boycott the Moscow Olympic games.

After a four-hour meeting here Friday, 10 West European national Olympic committee leaders and one from Egypt stated that their prime objective was the continuance of the Olympic ideals.

Referring to the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan the sports leaders said: "In no event will participation in the Olympic games be recognition of a given political situation or events."

Ambassador withholds his 'trade secrets'

OTTAWA, Feb. 2 (AP) — When asked why six American diplomats chose the Canadian embassy for sanctuary in Iran, their host quipped at a news conference: "Maybe they thought the food was better."

Canadian Ambassador to Iran Kenneth Taylor gave news details on how the Americans spent their time in seclusion in Tehran between Nov. 4, when militants seized the U.S. embassy, and last week when they left Iran with false Canadian passports.

Taylor was vague on the actual escape procedures and declined to answer specific questions about what names were used on the false Canadian passports or how he was able to obtain exit visas for the Americans.

"I got the passports," Taylor said. "I think the rest is what you would call ... a trade secret."

The six Americans returned to Washington on Friday and received a joyous reception by their fellow foreign service officers.

Taylor said five of the Americans escaped from the U.S. embassy compound when the militants took most of the U.S. diplomatic mission hostage. After four days in a bungalow, the Americans called Taylor and asked for sanctuary because they feared Iranians would find them.

The five were taken in by Canadian diplomats on Nov. 10 and were joined on Nov. 22 by the sixth American, who had been hiding with friends.

Taylor, who repeatedly referred to the Americans as house guests and friends, said they remained in "remarkably good spirits," spending their time in several Canadian residences and going outside only when "absolutely necessary."

They read, played bridge and scrabble and probably slept later than they would have if they had been working, Taylor said. The Canadians gave them clothes and managed to feed them by increasing bulk purchases of food by the Canadian embassy.

At one point, some of the Americans made a quick switch of hideouts because the landlord of one of the apartment sanctuaries decided to put his building up for sale. Taylor said it would have been difficult for the landlord to sell the house without showing one of the bedrooms to the potential buyer.

Taylor described the situation as a true test of character for the Americans, who he said rarely let themselves become depressed for any length of time.

As he went about embassy business, Taylor said, he tried to keep the situation "totally out of mind." When asked how he managed to keep the secret so long, especially during casual chats over drinks with reporters, Taylor said: "There's not much to drink in Iran these days." Iranian religious leader Ayatollah Khomeini banned liquor in Iran after the revolution overthrowing the regime of the Shah.



FREED: Exhilarated on their arrival at Salisbury Airport, Rhodesians who have been detained in Mozambique wave joyously to the crowd. They are dissidents from Robert Mugabe's ZANU (PF) party and some were held three years or more.

Arabian defense strong

Saudis, Koreans scoreless

By David Smith

Saudi Arabia drew 0-0 with South Korea in the soccer international in Dammam Friday.

This draw will give national team coach Manelli some encouragement after the 3-1 defeat by the Korean side in the first international in Riyadh Wednesday.

While the result is a considerable achievement against a skillful South Korean team, the draw could not please the Saudi Arabian supporters who filled the Dammam stadium.

Saudi Arabia played a defensive formation and spent most of the match with a packed defense holding the nippy Korean forwards at bay. Indeed, if it had not been for some poor finishing and several goal-line clearances South Korea could have won by a clear margin. The Saudi Arabian defense absorbed a tremendous amount of pressure without cracking.

Nasr goalkeeper Salim Mirwan had excellent service from his defenders. The entire Ittihad defense of Issa Hawaja, Hamid Subhi, Othman Marzooq and Saad Break continued to show the resolute form which has resulted in the Jeddah side conceding just six goals in ten matches this season.

With the defense under extreme pressure, the midfield had few opportunities to build up attacking moves. Ahil's Ahmed Saghir, Nasr's Yousif Khamis and Ittihad's Issa Khalifa worked hard in the middle but frequently found themselves with the ball on the edge of their own penalty area with both forwards covered.

Up from the Nasr forwards Abdulla Abdrabbo and Majid Abdullah had the unenviable task of trying to create scoring chances. Majid frequently had to come back to pick up the ball and take on the entire Korean defense himself. He proved himself an international striker of quality and displayed fine touches but without support could not make an impression on a fast-tacking defense.

South Korea displayed several of the qualities lacking in the Saudi Arabian side. The team were faster to the ball than their white-shirted opponents and attacked as a cohesive unit with players moving off the ball to create space for the attack to develop. The Kingdom's part-time players tended to wait for the ball to come to them rather than trying to create space and pull the defenders out of

position. This awareness can only come through experience. The professional coaches in the Kingdom must install it in their players.

A measure of this type of professional outlook is already evident in the far tighter defensive play of the league sides this season. The top sides are no longer giving away easy goals and the defenses are now absorbing attacks and setting up attacking moves in a carefully planned fashion.

Their main requirement now is to extend this development to the midfield and attack. When the Korean side attacked Friday, it was a six-or seven-man assault with the midfield moving quickly in support of the strikers. On the Saudi Arabian side, the two strikers were generally left to forage on their own against overwhelming odds, while the midfield struggled to get up with play.

The individual talent is certainly there. In Ahmed Saghir, Saudi Arabia has a player with vision and the ability to pass accurately, while Yousif Khamis is a skillful runner who can set up chances for his forwards with carefully weighted left foot passing. These skills can be assembled and molded into a framework which can let the side move forward as one instead of as individuals.

The main asset Saudi Arabia possesses is undoubtedly Majid Abdullah. Majid is a highly skilled player who can take on and beat defenders, can shoot accurately with both feet, and is good in the air. In terms of basic talent Majid can be ranked with many of the world's best strikers.

He is similar in some respects to Mario Kempes, the Argentinian who set the world alight with his displays in the 1978 World Cup. Kempes, now playing with Valencia in the Andalusian region of Spain, has a devastating turn of speed and powerful shot which can leave defenders dancing like monkeys on hot coals.

While Majid as yet lacks the finely-honed striking sense of a Kempes or a Dalglish, his ball-playing skills and ability to hit the target from unlikely angles make him a danger to any defense.

Manelli still has much work to do before Saudi Arabia can hope to qualify for the 1982 World Cup finals in Spain, but the raw talent is there, and if he can bring it together, results will come.

Indians ahead in Sixth Test

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2 (AP) — India was in trouble at close of play Saturday, the penultimate day of the Sixth Cricket Test against Pakistan, with a score of 186 for nine wickets, a lead of 245 runs.

At one point, the home team was a shaky 48 for four but a bright partnership of 40 between newcomer Sandeep Patil and former captain Sunil Gavaskar for the fifth wicket helped it recover to a degree.

However, Patil and Gavaskar were dismissed within minutes of each other and India was again struggling for runs.

Earlier Pakistan declared its first innings closed at 272 for four wickets, soon after play resumed in the morning.

Pakistan's fast bowler Imran Khan captured six wickets.

Yashpal Sharma and Kapil Dev held the Pakistani attack at bay of a brief period. Dev became at 21 the youngest and only the second Indian player to achieve the double 1,000 runs and 100 wickets in 25 Tests. He took his 100th wicket on Thursday.

At close of play, Karan Ghavri with 22 and Dilip Doshi with three were batting. The match ends Sunday. India leads 2-0 in the series.

Scores: India 331 and 189 for nine. Pakistan 272 for four declared.

Good Morning

By Jihad Khazen

East or West, women demand their rights. That means, of course, that women, feel deprived of their rights but men don't...

The wolf we mentioned yesterday that complained about the lamb's pugnacity could just as well be a woman. Witness the formidable campaign in the U.S. for equality between the sexes. For all their tramping up and down with banners, it turns out some Western women are not just equal but, as Orwell said of his animals, *more equal*.

These American women grumble that they get paid less than men for the same job. Such a scandal! The woman of the East is still waiting to be told whether she can earn wages at all.

But we cannot hope to solve the feminine question here. Like woman herself, it's a mystery. Woman, with her captivating eyes, bewitching smile and scented body tugs at your heartstrings when she walks and ties them in knots when she pauses. Who can understand her? She isn't an open book like the male. Look at his beard and dusty clothes, smell him and hear his voice — now there's simplicity.

A wife I know says that the only thing ruining her conjugal bliss is her husband. She says she spent half her life looking for a husband only to start spending the other

half remembering where she put him. Now she only hopes to be a happy widow.

When another woman grumbled with-out end about her husband, I asked why she married him. She said it was love at first sight — she would have turned and ran had she taken a second glance.

"Why don't you leave him?" I asked. She said she can't do that until she loses 55 kilograms and that, besides, after 15 years of woe marriage she's afraid to give up the bliss of constant contention.

A Westerner said her fiancé had promised her he would see her get all the money she needed. Only after the wedding did she find out he meant she'd get a job and earn her keep.

When I asked what was most distressing about her husband, she replied that he is the type who throws a drowning man both ends of the rope. On the train he sits with his eyes downcast because he can't bear the sight of elderly women standing. When I told her he ought to treat her better than drowning men and elderly women, she said he did. Once, she told him she wanted to see the world. He bought her an atlas.

But she was better off than the woman who complained about the brutish behavior of her husband and got the old reply that he only did it because he loved her. She said furiously, "If you'd loved me you'd have married someone else!"

Translated from Ashraf Al Awsat

Stars arrive for Cambodia march

BANGKOK, Feb. 2 (AP) — American folk singer Joan Baez has flown into Bangkok, the first of some 200 international celebrities, politicians, authors and relief officials who plan to stage a march, next week at the Thai-Cambodian border to dramatize the plight of Cambodia.

With her was Leo Cherne, chairman of the International Rescue Committee, which is one of the two organizers of the "Cambodia, March for Survival." The other is the French group "Medecins Sans Frontieres" — doctors without boundaries.

Miss Baez, who visited the border area last fall at the height of the Cambodian refugee exodus, plans to give a benefit

concert in Bangkok after the march for the Thai Red Cross.

The marchers have a slim chance of being allowed into Cambodia by Phnom Penh authorities who have already launched a barrage of criticism against the effort. But the group plans to give some 20 truckloads of supplies to the Thai Red Cross at the frontier if it is frustrated, in its attempts to enter the war-ravaged country.

Other celebrities who will be flying in during the next few days include Norwegian actress Liv Ullmann, Soviet dissident Alexander Ginzburg and British parliamentarian Winston Churchill III.

Aeroflot office bombed in Brussels

BRUSSELS, Feb. 2 (Agencies) — Two bombs exploded early Saturday at the downtown Brussels offices of the Soviet airlines Aeroflot and Turkish Airlines, police reported.

The two offices are located in the same building, owned by the Dutch oil company Shell. The first bomb exploded at the Aeroflot office, and the second went off five minutes later at Turkish Airlines. A taxi driver who drove by called the police.

Nobody was injured but there was some damage, particularly at the Turkish office. Investigators believe the bombs had been left in garbage plastic bags in front of the two offices.

In Paris, a small explosive charge went off Saturday outside a building housing Soviet official services, police said.

There were no casualties and damage was minor, they said.

In a telephone call to a French news agency shortly afterwards, the "New Armenian Resistance" group, which has carried out other similar attacks in Paris, said it was responsible.

The bomb was placed on a window ledge of the building housing the Soviet information service and the magazine *Etudes Soviétiques* in a residential district in northwest Paris.

Official dies; groups vie for credit

PARIS, Feb. 2 (AP) — Joseph Fontanet died Saturday in a Paris hospital one day after the former cabinet minister was gunned down on a sidewalk near his house.

Six organizations have claimed responsibility for the attack, but police dismissed

the claims and said they knew of no motive for the shooting.

Fontanet, 59 served as deputy minister of commerce and industry, minister of health, labor minister and minister of education under presidents Charles de Gaulle and George Pompidou.

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